Theology

A

## VINDICATION

Dr. Henry Sacheverell,

FROM THE
False, Scandalous and Malicious

### ASPERSIONS

Cast upon Him in a late

Infamous Pamphlet,

ENTITLED,

### The Modern Fanatick.

Intended chiefly to expose the Iniquity of the Faction in general, without taking any considerable Notice of their poor mad Tool B—t in particular.

In a DIALOGUE between a Tory and a Wb-g.

Vir bonus, & prudens, dici delector ego, ac Tu; Si clamet Nebulo furem, neget esse pudicum, Contendat laqueo collum pressisse Paternum? Mordear Opprobriis falsis, mutemq; Colores! Falsus Honor juvat, & Mendax Infamia terret Quem? Nisi Mendacem, & Mendosum.

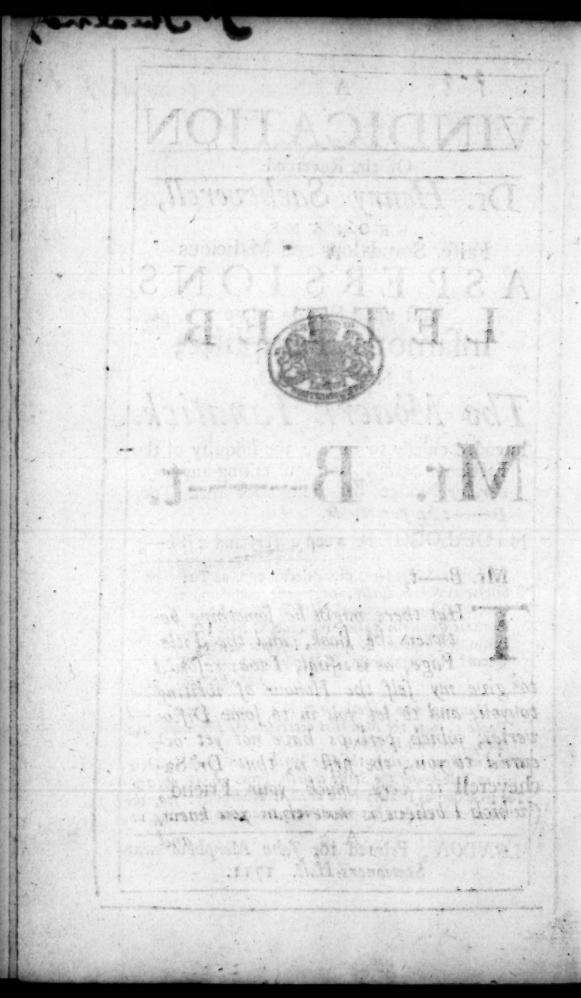
Hor. Ep. 16. 1. 2.

As a Madman who casteth forth Fire-brands, Arrows, and Death: so is the Man that deceiveth his Neighbour, and saith, Am I not in sport?

Where no Wood is, there the Fire goeth out: so where there is no Tale-hearer the Strife ceaseth, Prov. 26. 18,19, 20.

The treacherous Dealers have dealt treacherously: yea, the treacherous Dealers have dealt very treacherously, 11a. 24. 16.

LONDON, Printed for John Morphew near Stationers-Hall. 1711.



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# Mr. B---t.

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ting though you can

Mr. B—t,

Hat there might be something between the Book, and the TitlePage, as is usual, I was resolved
to give my self the Honour of writing
to you, and to let you in to some Discoveries, which perhaps have not yet occurred to you; the first is, that Dr. Sacheverell is very much your Friend,
(which I believe is more than you knew,
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and much more than you deserve) for when I shew'd to him those amazing Accounts of your scandalous Life, which every Day flow'd in to the Printer's Shop, from Iver, from Whiston, from St Katharine, and your other Abodes, be would not suffer me to print them; be thought Recrimination a poor Defence; and that the Devil could not employ two Clergymen more to bis own Service, than in fuch a Task, which is the reason that in the Book I have brought to your Remembrance, and Sight, so few of your Sins past. I would advise you in your future Controversies, to believe, that in all Disputes ill Names are bad Arguments; that a Cause may be good, tho' the Espouser wants that Character; and that Passive Obedience is a Christian Do-Arine, though you can prove Dr. Sacheverell a Rebel, a Gamester, an Ingrate, and whatever else you pleafe.

Another Secret I would discover to you, is, that the Printer has this Black List by him, and was once resolved to print it by it self; but he has a new Edition of the English R—gue in the Press, and he was afraid that two Books with the same Title, and Contents much alike, would ruine the Sale of each other. But

#### A Letter to Mr. B-t,

But he is determined still to do it, if you persist in this Hellish Employment of Aceufing the Brethren; and I believe the Do-Etor, and I my self, though we love you so dearly, shall not be able to prevent the Publication.

A third Secret is, That by your Book you have confirm'd me in my Notion, that the poor Doctor is in Cicero's Circumstance, Nemo hostis Reip. est, qui non eodem Tempore illi quoque bellum indicit. Phil, 2da. And I think I must tell you another Secret, which is the sense of that Latin, That every Enemy of our Constitution is an Enemy to the Doctor, because he has Courage to defend it, and expose those that would destroy it: For this Reason the Faction declare War with bim, batter him with Scandal and Lies, Poi-Jon him with deadly Stench from D'Foe. the Observator, and your Self. But alas! you only add to his Character, and make him the more considerable.

I have room for one Discovery more, which is, that I have done with you, that I have no design to enter into a Paper War with so Weak and Tri-fling an Adversary: If you should happen to discover your humble Servant, it may be you may think it worth your while.

while, to write my Life and Character; and that you may not be at much Trouble to enquire into it, I'll give it you in short: Some Years ago I gave my Friends a little Reason to think, that I did believe a W-gg M-ftry would not destroy the Nation, but I was soon convinced to the contrary, and am now upon mature Deliberation a Great Tory, as High a Church-man as any in the Kingdom. I love to read what the Tories write, and to bear what they speak; I meet them at bome and abroad, and very often Dr. Sacheverell is one of them. I think as they think, and do generally as they do; and I fancy if you enquire nicely and very maliciously, you may find, from the Day of my Birth till now, that I have not kept my self without Sin. It may be I have robb'd an Orchard, and disobey'd my Master at School, quarrell'd with the College Cook, scolded furiously at my Landress, and taken a Degree too: If you should in your Walks bear any thing of this Nature, be so kind as to keep it secret; for I am related to a great Man in the Holy Society for Reformation of Manners, who I know in his Will has left me two of Oliver's Shillings, and a great Silver Calves-head; with the Works of the Learned Bunyan, the

A Letter to Mr. B-t.

the Devout Baxter, and that admirable Polemical Divine Ben Hoadly; all which I shall certainly lose, if he hears from you, whose Veracity he very much confides in, that I have been such a profli-gate Liver, Egg, and Bird.

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the same with the regard to their was and their terring Sign a weet to I have exist the Decision of the State of the State of Schools after only the start of Calaba and in her American trace of the American Land to ten a theorem in a more than the

the day of the film in the Holy someth for Rotal mario and Manuers, when I know in our Will box voir medication Onver's shood sayle Dwales many a since popular. delt the Mails of the Learned Bunyan.

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### VINDICATION

Of the Reverend

## Dr. Sacheverell, &c.

T. MY old Friend, Destruction! the only Man I wish'd to see.

W. How's this? What do you call me, Destruction? I am a Stranger to that Name.

T. What a Wbigg, and a Stranger to Destruction! Sure you are but young in that
Clan: I look upon Wh-g-sm and Destrudion to be inseparable: I never see one of
you, but Desolation, and Ruin, and all the
Ills of human Life stand foremost in my
Thoughts; my surprized Fancy gives me an
Extempore Landskip of all the Miseries and
Calamities of 41. The Head of a Whigg,
unless

unless upon a Pole on the City-Gate, has upon me in some measure the effects of Medusa's in the Days of Yore; it brings a Coldness upon my Blood, stiffens my Joints, and for a little while gives me some relation to a Statue.

W. Hey day! the old Verbose High-flying Rant! and yet for all this, I am the only Man you wish'd to see; how does the Com-

pliment and the Character confift?

T. Tis really true : I never faw a Wwith Satisfaction before, unless it was D-1 d' Foe in the Pillory; I am glad to fee thee, because I would chaftise thee, non quod amem, not because I love thee, sed quod Odio habeam, because I hate thee; I intend to roast thee, old Ruin, to spread thy Face with Confusion, as it is with Brass, I'll give thee fuch a lively Portraidure of the Fallion thou espousest, as shall impress thy Conscience, though it be as hard as Adamant; the detestable Picture shall give you Loathing and Abhorrence, equal to the Love you now feem to bear to some of the odious Originals: You have found my Mind in a Posture suited to the Enterprize; I'll let it loofe upon the Occasion, and take my Fill of Roaring at your abominable Clan, your nefarious, timely defeated Comrades,

W. Why fure thou art posses?

T. I am, not of the Devil though, but of a Book, that I believe be dictated, or had a Hand in; it is a legitimate Son of the Father of Lies, the true Offspring of the Accuser of the Brethren; it is this Book here, The



The Modern Fanatick; or, an Account of Dr. SACHEVERELL's Life, &c. wrote by that poor mad Man, B-t of St. Katherines. The Character of the Man is so contemptible, that I wonder your Party should choose such a Miscreant for their Champion; it is a certain fign you are finking. when you catch at fuch broken Reeds for Help and Support; I know the Abilities of the Man to be fo despicably weak, his Incapacities, even in his most lucid Intervals, are To known and open, that nothing but Infatuation could have driven you to that Choice. The Imp-ch-mt and this are the first rate Party Stupidities of your Faction; for every Porter has you in Ridicule, and answers the whole Book with this Decifive, It is done by poor Biffet, the Plain-English mad Man.

W. Why truly I have brought the Book along with me, and did intend to make it the Subject of our Conversation, while I staid: You may talk as contemptibly of Mr. B—t as you please, the Book is admirably well wrote, he has fufficiently expos'd your Champion and your Cause, and I hope it will open the Eyes of those deluded ones, who are industriously blind, and even averse to seeing; I do assure you, it has quickened the Spirits of our Friends; it has given the Party a Life we did not expect so soon; and let me tell you, Neighbour Tory, it has fapt your Chief But-

trefs.

T. We despise you, and all the Efforts you dare presume to make against us; we are built upon a Rock, we have weathered out all the Storms that you and the Devil could pour out upon us, and are not to be hurt by these little Puffs which give me just such Apprehensions of Danger, as I should have, if I saw a Church-Mouse undermining the Walls of it. Have we been acquainted with that Faction two or three and twenty Years? Have we feen your Arts, and known your Play? Have we learnt by dear bought Experience, that you have neither Honour, Conscience, or Loyalty: That Forgery, Slander, and bare fac'd Lying, are the chief Weapons of your Warfare; that you have all along fought with the Church with them only? Have we so long heard you acknowledge the Advantage of throwing Dirt, that some will surely stick, if plenby this time we have not erected sufficient Defences against all fuch Weapons? Do you think they are able to make the least Impression upon us, though managed by the most dextrous Arm? I do assure you, they are not, they have now a quite different Effect, and serve only to give us Mirth; they administer now to our Pleasure, and not to our Pain: A Book of Whiggism to me, is a Pill to purge Melancholy; I fit down to read it, as I do the Histories and Memoirs of Dean K---- t, with full Assurance, that the whole is one long premeditated Lie. This is a true and a short Character of

this Book of B-r's; there is in it fuch a visible Aversion to Truth, that one would think the Author believ'd the Nature of Virtue and Vice to be chang'd; that a Lie would Save, and Truth Condemn. I have been with Dr. Sac—rel and he has furnish'd me with such Materials, as I think, will convince the most implicite Whigg, that every Story in that Book relating to him is a malicious Slander; that there is not the least grounds for any of them; that every one of them are intirely the Children of that firtile Womb of Forgery and Lies, of Malice and Revenge, the Head of an inrag'd disappointed Whigg: If you'll have patience, I'll make my Remarks to you upon the most material parts of the Book, and confute them as I go along, and leave you to interpose, and object in what manner, and as often as you please. In the Book he charges the Tories in general, and the Doctor in particular; and the poor inconfiderable Wretch does it with an Air, as if he fpoke, ex Cathedra; he makes himself a Man of strange Importance, that one would imagine the whole Kingdom was to stand or fall with him: a stupid Creature, never fix'd in any Principle, halting between the Church and Conventicle; a pretended Zealor for both, and to the great disho-nour of God and the Church, and the Bishop that ordain'd him, an Attendant upon both. In his Study, as I faid before, he is Ignorant to the last degree; in the Desk he is irregular, indevout, and by an induffrious,

strious whine, ridicules the Litargy; in the Pulpit he is tedious, nonsensical, rampant, enthusiastick; his Conversation is impudent, Reviling, unhandsomely Reproving; the Poison of Asps is under his Tongue, and he shoots out his Arrows, even hitter words, which he learnt from the Sailors in St. Katherines, his chief Companions; in his Morals he is leud, sensual, devilish, even to assaulting Women at Noon-day, and in his Gown. This I assure you is a true Account of the Man. And I can make it good by undeniable Testimony, but I think I am not oblig'd to bring my Vouchers against him, till he thinks fit to produce any

but Hear fay against the Doctor.

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W. I shall be very glad to lay out the time I have to fpend with you in the manner you propose; but I must beg of you to observe fome Moderation, and bridle your Tongue; you give it a very unchristian Liberty, and feem to revile us with Pleasure, I have heard a quite different account of Mr. B----t, and he stands very fair in the Esteem of our People: I protest we always cry'd him up as a very able Man, and some amongst us are not a little proud of him, especially fince this Book. I shall be very much surprized if you can clear the Doctor and his Friends, and wipe off the Aspersions in that Book, which truly I think they are very open to, and which he has very judiciously and fairly faften'd upon them.

T. What I have spoken of the Man I again affirm to be true; I don't doubt but the Faction is proud of him, and of themselves too, because he's a Clergyman: To debauch a Parson is more Pleasure to them than Ten other Converts; the Devil is more pleas'd with one Christian of his seducing than ten Heathens.

W. Well, prithee hold thy Tongue, and go on with your Cause; see what he says

in the Preface.

T. In the Preface? Nothing but a little High-Treason, or so. He wonders that the Whiges can be yet so Tame and Passive; he thinks, that they are all dead, or ftrangely stupid, that they don't immediately rife and dispense the Contents of a few Musquetoons at the Q-n and her Ministers. It is a great furprize to him, that they don't prepare their Powder and Ball, with a few Texts of Scripture, and fight for the Kingdom of Christ; that his Saints may be re-establish'd and have the Rule of the Earth: For his part he is ready, his Musquetoons are charg'd, and he thinks it his Duty to fall on; the Fingers irch to be dipt in the Blood of a Church-man; that the Tongue of his Dogs may be red through the same. I never heard a Fellow talk of Murder with fo little Concern in my Life, he makes no more of killing a thousand Men, only for Hollowing for the Church and the Doctor, than if they were so many Wasps in a Honey-pot; it would delight his Ears to hear the Daughters of his Brethren fing, that Hoadly bad killd

kill'd bis Thousands, but B-t bis ten Thousands: He swears he would have made strange Havock if the Pretender had landed; he would have fent him Home with a Flea in his Ear; 'tis a pity he got out of Ed-n-gb Fr-tb, when Sir George B-g was at Dinner, and could not look out, or his whole Fleet fast asleep; I believe he thinks he could have manag'd him at the head of his Army with as much eafe, as his Nurse could, when she had him in a Warming-pan; he is a deadly bloody minded Fellow, they tell me that under his Gown he is perfectly hung with loaded Pi-Itols; that he looks like one of the Figures in the Queens-Armory in the Tower.

W. Hold, you go on too far indeed. 'Tis true, I do think he talks a little too feelingly of Musquetoons and Murder; but I must needs say, that he, and all of us, are very much in the right to stand upon the Defensive; I do assure you, your raising that Mob has given us sufficient Reason to look

about us.

T. We raise that Mob! 'Tis false, your Party rais'd it; and I charge them with it, and God will, and the Government should be aveng'd of you for all the Mischief that ensued. That Riot was adjudg'd to be High-Treason, and I look upon Mr. H—diffy to have as great a share of the Guilt as Damaree or Purchase: Certainly he, and his Abettors all along intended a Tumult, but one of their own Kidney. They knew the Advantage of it in the Tryal of poor Strafford,

Strafford, and the exectable Attempts upon King Charles the First, and therefore Ben was pitch'd upon to blow the Horn, to hollow the Hounds together, to loce them full cry at Monarchy, and the Teachers of Non Resistance. He was to tell the People, that they were the Original of Government, that Kings and Queens were Creatures of their making; and when any part of their Government was displeasing to them, it was their Duty to rebel; to bind their Kings in Chains, and their Nobles in Links of Iron; that the governed part had a right to do themselves Fustice, when they apprehended any Grievance or Oppression from the governing part. Now when care is taken to instil fuch Principles as these into the Minds of the People, when they are perfuaded that they are to speak, and that none is Lord over them, is it to be wonder'd at, that they act in Conformity to the Doctrine which they have learnt; that they take upon them to express their Resentment by such Insurrections, when their Governours by any Male-administration, as they think, become obnoxious to it? Now indeed it happen'd, that this Mob rose with Inclinations perfeetly different from what was expected from them; and I am confident the Faction promifed themselves a most profitable Harvest from the Seed which that profligate Wretch, Ben, had so artfully and so industriously fown for them. But though, as I say, it did happen, that the Sower had reason for this Complaint, En

En queis consevimus agros!

though all he had done prov'd to the Advantage of the Enemy,

Sic vos, non vobis, vellera fertis oves.

Yet the Guilt, the Malignity still rests upon the Fallion. And I do think every Mob for the future, I mean of this nature, that shall rise may justly be charg'd upon that Doetrine; and he that preaches it, and he that practices it is a Rebel to God and the King.

W. How can we be faid to raise a Mob that appear'd in every thing against us? Do you think that we intended to stir up so

many Enemies?

T. No, but I say that Mobs and Rebellion being the natural Consequence of that Doctrine, they that enforce and teach it, are Traitors; they are the Authors of all State Commotions, and are to be punished as such. 'Tis true, this Mob was against you, but they learnt of you to rise; they were taught it at St. Peter's Poor, and Vengeance should begin there first.

W. But pray why so much Vengeance? I think if we did raise it for you, you ought to thank us, you need not take it ill; I believe we shall be very careful how we o-

blige you another time.

T. All tumultuous Assemblies are against my Principle, I hate Mobs and Insurrections, though they favour my Side: it is a poor Cause and a poor Government too, that must be supported by popular Tumults.

mults. A Rump, and a Cromwell, and a W-gg Ministry only court the many-headed Monster; and therefore I must needs fay, I neither thank them, nor justify them; the Transactions of that Night, when Daniel Burgess suffer'd, were extravagant, illegal, and amounted to High Treason: And yet I think it is to the eternal Honour of her Majesty, that in her great Clemency she gave her Royal Pardon to the two unhappy Ignorants that were faid to appear foremost, and fuffer'd Condemnation; they certainly did not know that they were committing Treason; they were hurried on by their Zeal for a good Cause, and I believe in my Conscience the Men thought that they were acting for, not that they were rebelling against their Sovereign. Thus you fee, Friend Whige, I lay the rifing of that Mob at your Door, upon the account of your Dostrine. I also charge you with it upon the account of your Practice; for I believe it confifted of Whiggs and Diffenters, as well as Church-Men.

would pull down their own Meeting Houses?

T. Ay, Their very Dwelling Houses to

ferve their Caufe,

W. What Advantage could they propose?

T. I'll tell you, just the same that they propos'd from Daniel de Foe's shortest way with the Dissenters. In that Book, in effect, they are all 10 be consounded, their Houses buint about their Ears, and a general Massacre to ensue. This the Villain in his Papers

and Pamphlets wrote against, as a Book publish'd by the Church party; alarms the whole World, pleads for the poor Diffenters, prays for the Queen's Protection, and hopes the will at last open her Eyes, and not fuffer this bloody High-Church Perfecution, and much more to this purpose. The Book was writ fo artificially that a great many wellmeaning People began to believe it; from thence to pity them, and from thence to fide in some measure with those that had taken upon them the Name of Moderate Men: but you may remember, I believe poor D'Foe does, that the Secret was discover'd, and the Villain punish'd; do you want any Application old Rump?

W. No, no, I see your drift, you would make me believe that the Dissenters pull'd down some of their Meeting-Houses, and charg'd the High-Church with it, to make an easier way to some uncommon Instance of her Majesty's Favour, and set the High Party at a greater distance from her good Esteem; and settle the Principle and the Men of Moderation, that is, the then M—stry more sirmly in her Court. But however, I do not think that one Dissenter did appear in that Mob.

T. I am sure some of them did appear in it, and in Bridewell too afterwards; but it does not appear by what Authority the two bold unworthy ignorant Justices dismiss them in the Night, and sent them from that Place of Correction and Confinement; but it appears why they did do it, the Plot would have been all discover'd, the Villany laid o-

pen, and the Faction branded still with more marks of Infamy and Reproach. I think we need not take any more Notice of the Preface, this is the Burthen of the Song, the Reft is only a tedious Account of himfeif, the Danger that he is in, the Greatness of his Family, the Goodness of his Principles, and the Quietness of his Conscience; if that be quiet, then the Sea may be still in a Storm, then must be be sear'd and hardned, even to a State of Reprobation; to accuse a Brother Clergyman; to expose him as an Incendiary, a Shedder of Innocent Blood, and a publick Nuisence to Church and State; to give an Account of a Life that he knows nothing of, to charge him with all the Wickedness that the most abandon'd Villain upon Earth can be guilty of, without the least proper or necessary Testimony, to revile, ridicule, and betray a Church that gives him his Bread; to fide with the Enemies of that Doctrine and Difcipline, which in the most solemn Manner. even at the Sacrament he has fworn to maintain, observe and obey; to be a publick Scandal to his Order, a very Hiffing, and a Reproach to all good Men; and this too industriously, with Defign and Pleasure to himself: For a Man I say, to be guilty of all this malicious Wickedness, and then call God to witness, and pray that the Lie, if it is one, may be recorded against the Day of Judgment, that he never wrong'd any Man, for this last 21 Years of his Life: This is such a barefac'd Defiance of God and Judgment, that that it feems to me the most confummate Reprobation. Humane Nature one would think, in the very lowest Degree of Corruption, could not be hurry'd to such a stupendous Pitch of Iniquity, to a Sin so abominable, so heinous, so damnable: But I pray God forgive him, and all those who have any share in that detestable Book, and the hellish Principles that urg'd them to the Publication of it.

W. Come, come, as the M-ger faid to Dr. Sa-lat the Trial, Pray for your felf, we don't want your Prayers; you are plaguy Pious on a sudden, make a Man a Devil and then pray for him: If Mr. B-1 was here. I don't doubt but he would be able to fulfify himfelf, and throw you upon your Back in every Article. Let's now lay by the Preface, and come to the Book, I want fome of the Stories, you are mighty unwilling to come to them; I would feign hear you plead for your Drucleanse him from the Sins we charge him with, Et eris mibi magnus Apollo; wash off that Dirt, as you call it, which Mr. Biffet has thrown upon him, and I'll fwear, you can do more than all the Water in the Bay of Bifcay.

T. Soft and fair, old Noll, let us make our Approaches regularly, here are three or four Pages more in our Way, before we come to the Dr. I must not step over them, without such Remarks as their Malignity entitles them. to

The commendable Concern, the rightly manag'd Zeal, which we have lately express for the Church, for the Queen, and our Native

tive Country; against the secret Underminings of the intriguing Moderate, and the open Invasions of the furious Fanatick, he is pleas'd to call \* Enthusiasm, an Idea of Fanaticism, + fiery Dollrine, and all the red hot Names, that a moderate Man, in the Burnings of Passion and Rage can invent, or think of: I appeal to you, give me any Instance of our Madness, or Enthusiasm; tell me any one Outrage that we have committed; that upon the meeting Houses, I charge you with, it was certainly the Work of your own Hands; and though you did not perish in it, yet I thank God your Cause perish'd by it : That which you thought would be for your Good, was unto you an Occasion of Falling; the certain Fate of those, that set themfelves against God, and his Vicegerent.

Is it Madness or Enthusiasm, for a People to shew themselves a little alarm'd upon a publick Invasion of their Liberties, their Properties, their Sovereign, and their Religion? How many Years had we been griev'd and plagu'd with you? The Church of England shew'd some of the brightest Instances of her Moderation, in the Apostles true Meaning, of her bearing Afflictions patiently; she found her Dostrines disputed, her Discipline not minded, and her supream Head the Queen, insulted and abus'd: In short, she found that both suffer'd great Abatement of their Reputation and Grandeur both

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at home and abroad; yet the did not immediately exert her felf, the was prevail'd upon, by Specious Pretences of Peace, to fit fill that thus far they would go, and no farther; that they would foon return entirely into her Bosom; and raise her to her Primitive Lufire and Glory, over which at present, the Necessity of Affairs forced them to draw some Veil and Shadow; she acquiesc'd, she submitted, because she was counselled to it. by those whom the thought her best and choicest Offspring; and particularly, because her Principles taught her to be mild and peaceable; to believe folemn Protestations and Declarations; and to hope that in the End, all Things would work together for her Good. For these Reasons we bore you, we endur'd you, we fuffer'd you; but when you grew Impudent upon Concessions; when you boisted our Condescensions into Property and Right indisputable; when you attempted to bind the strong Man, because he indulg'd you a Place in his Territories; it was Time for us then, to make use of those Weapons, with which the Government had arm'd us, and our Religion given us leave to combate; the Weapons I speak of, are our Votes and Suffrages, in all Elections of Magistrates, and Representatives in Parliament; by these we quel the Factious, crush the Seditious, and quench the Fire of the Fanaticks fury; by removing those from Power, that intrigue with the two Former, and give Fuel and strong Wind, to blow up the Latter: And Thanks be to God, that by his visible Help, we

we have us'd them fo fuccessfully of late my Remembrance does not regale my Soul with any thing more agreeable and pleafant, than when it recounts to me what I have feen, heard, and done within the last three or four Months: it was a noble Entertainment to fee the Sons of the Church of England rouz'd from their Lethargy, to fee the soporiferous Draughts of Moderation spued up, and useless; it made my Heart glad to behold the becoming Spirit of the Burgeffes, the noble Ardor of the Citizens, and the universal Zeal of the Freeholders in all their respective Elections: How did every good Man exult and triumph? How strangely were our Souls enlarged and lifted up. when we faw the proud Whigg laid low, and the haughty Fanatick humbled: The young Men were exceeding glad at this Rebuilding the Temple, and the old Men were pleas'd, though they fear'd it would not rife fo beautiful as that which the Enemy had thrown down; and that which crown'd it all was, the Decency, the good Behaviour, and the peaceable way of our Proceedings; there was no Madness, no Enthusiasm, no Fiery Zeal, but in the Enemies Quara ters; they indeed were exorbitantly Rampant; they had no Notion of Civility, Complaisance, or genteel Behaviour; the Mouths even of their Leaders condescended to echo the Lies and Slanders which their attending Mob belch'd out behind them.

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W. Indeed, Tory, thou art a brave Fellow, thy Language and thy Impudence will bear down any Cause, and give Truth it felf the Lie: Don't I know that the Tories are the rudest Order of Men upon Earth? Have not I my felf been infulted? Are the Roads safe, as be says, page 7. Are not we of the Low Church affronted upon all Occasions? And don't you drink Damnation and Confusion to us every Day, as Mr. Biffet observes, page 3.

T. Some People they fay in the Army drink a Health of that nature; I heard fomething like it too from Greenwich; I think they say some Folks in Hampshire are mightily given to it; but thefe are Whiggs, old Sir Martin Marrall, and you know who it is that they would confound and damn. What occasion have we to drink your Confusion? alas! poor Hearts, you are confounded already, your Cause, as we say, is damn'd, and fo will the Friends of it too, if you don't repent, and mend your Manners. Prithee, honest Noll, don't mention that Health any more, as a Charge upon the Tories; we have had but three publick Complaints, I have told you the Places from whence they came; the Sinners were all Whiggs, fome of them are, and all should be punish'd, and not one Tory, that I know of, has ever been fairly charg'd with it, convicted of it, or punish'd for it: No, we have more Religion, we have more Humanity, than to be guilty of any thing fo unbecoming. harbal Ni

becoming, nay fo directly contrary to Nature and Christianity. Damnation with us is not so light a Subject as to mix it with our Cups of Merriment; we understand and fear it, and think of it with fuch an awful dread as would damp the Pleasure of the most sparkling Glass, and make the Vintages of France and Spain taffless as the white of an Egg, and infipid as Water. I would no more wish a Whigg damn'd than I would cut his Throat. And though B-fet talks fo much of dispensing the Contents of a Musquetoon or two at a parcel of poor ignorant Boys and Striplings, and that it would have delighted him to have fent half a Dozen of them headlong into the other World, whether to Hell or Heaven, it was all one to him; I must tell him I have a different Notion of that fort of Dispensation, and I make it a Question, being led to it by the Opinion of some very learned Divines, whether a good Christian may with fafety to his Conscience, kill a Thief than either affaults him in his House or upon the Road. Methinks a Man that had any Goodness, either of Nature or Principle, would fart, look pale, and lay by the Piftol, when he consider'd, that if he discharg'd it he should immediately dispatch a Soul to Misery and Torment Eternal: The Money I carry about me is certainly better loft than the vileft Soul; the Man may live to repent and amend his Life, or the Justice of the Nation may overtake him, and the Man have some time given D 2 him him to make his Peace with Heaven, and go into the other World with some necesfary Preparation. In short, I know not how it is, my Blood grows cold and chill when I think of Murder and Damnation; and I wonder how B-fet can speak of them, as he does, with fo little Remorfe. I profess he appears to me more like a forraging Hussar than a sandified Divine, as he pretends to be. In a word, I will not believe any of our Party ever drank a Glass with that abominable, that accurfed Wish before it; and I would have had as favourable an Opinion of your Friends, though I know you to be exorbitantly wicked, if you had not taken so much pains to convince us that you can do it, if you had not been so publickly and fo openly guilty of it, as if you gloried in that excessive Defection from all that was kind and human, in that furprizing Apostacy from all that was Charitable, Religious, and Christian. I declare to you, you feem to be as proud of the Eldership among the Sons of Hell, as B-fet of his Eldership among the Brethren of St. Katherine.

W. Well, well, all this is Harangue only, I believe both fides are bad enough in their Wishes to one another; where Parties run high there will be something of this nature on both fides; these Generals are nothing to my purpose, I want Particulars; we are now come to your Doctor, he stands imp—cht here by William B—r, eldest Brother of St. Katherines, of twelve very High

High Crimes and Misdemeanors, what have you to fay that my Judgment should not pass against him? That I should not believe that the faid William B. Prime Manager, and one of the Commons of Great Britain, has made good the Arricles exhibited by him against the faid Dr. Henry S--- l, and that the faid Dr. Henry 5-1 is guilty of the High Crimes and Mifdemeanors charg'd upon him, in all and every of those Articles. Imprimis, He is charg'd with casting very odious and black Colours upon the Diffenters; that he would alienate the Affections of all their Relations. that are of the Church, from them; and that his Practice is as he preaches, p. 3. for he was very rude to his Uncle, and would not receive him, though his Pockets swell'd with Contributions after his Trial, faving, O! is it you! I'll own no Relation to any damn'd Presbyterian of you all, p. 4. Now I think this is a very unhandfom Behaviour to a Relation fo near, and fo needy, from one of the Doctor's Character; it gives me fuch a Tast of the Man, as will make me abhor him.

T. Have a little Patience; I don't doubt but I shall settle the Doctor in your good Graces before you and I part. I am of Council for the Doctor, and the Answer that we put in to the Articles in general, and to what the Reverend Manager has urg'd to corroborate and enforce them shall be very short, and borrowed from a Sermon lately preach'd by the Reverend Dr. W—on before the L—nancy.

L-nancy; He has impeach'd the Guiltless. and manag'd against Heaven, and his own Conscience. When I first read this black Catalogue of Sins which B-t had enroll'd to the World, and declared Dr. Sa- | guilty of them, and own'd at the same time that he receiv'd the Account from his own good Friends: which must in consequence be the Doctor's Enemies: When I found that he did not fo much as pretend to produce any authentick Testimony, but referr'd us to the two Letters of the Kelators Names; and yet charg'd the Doctor as peremptorily with them, as if his own Eyes had feen, and his own Ears had heard them; the Indignation that would naturally rife in any Breaft, that had the least Acquaintance with Honour and Vertue, was strangely over-rul'd, and even juftled out of my Mind, by an immediate Reflection upon the State and Condition of the Clergy of the Church of England: To what unhappy Circumstances are they reduc'd, when fuch false Brethren are violently obtruded upon them! When so many Anomala's, fo many unaccountable Heteroclites are found in their holy Order, which us'd to be fo regular and fo confiftent? When the Gown is stain'd with so many indelible Spots and Blemishes, there must be very great Abatements of that Honour and Esteem, which their high Office gives them a peculiar claim to; with what Face can they blame the Laity for withholding from them a part of that Reverence and Respect which is their due, when there are found among them fuch

as fit and speak against their Brethren, and flander their own Mother's Sons; who delight in expofing, and aggravating the Infirmities and the Failings of those of their own Order, who differ from them in the Ways and Means of preferving the Primitive Purity, and Glory of the Church of England; who will not with them think, that not to preach some Doctrines \*, is the way to have the People learn them, and that to preach against others will most effectually perfuade the People to believe and practice them. In a word, fuch as will not be persuaded by their Arguments and Preferments, that to betray a Church for Reasons of State, is innocent and blameless, and to pull it down the surest way so preserve it.

How often have I heard many of them enlarge, with much Malice, upon the Stories of this Book? dress up the Doctor in all the frightful Colours of Tyranny and Popery, and the blackest Habits of Wickedness and Vice? I have heard them repeat the Accounts of this Book here with as much Pleafure and deadly Hatred, as that Apostate wrote them, and affirm them to be true, when they knew, and really believ'd in their own Consciences that they were false. Methinks if they had any share of that Christian, Temper, Moderation, and Charity, which they pretend to value themselves upon, it

<sup>\*</sup> Viz. The Nature and Danger of Schism, Passive Obedience, and Jus Divinum.

would have prompted them to endeavour to bide that Multitude of Sins, not to have laid them more open, and by their malicious Comments given them a deeper die.

W. Pray leave off your Preaching, or elfe keep closer to your Text; did the Dr. use his Unkle in the barbarous manner we say he did? Is he guilty of what is contain'd in

this Article, or not guilty?

T. Why truly, old Rump, this Story has fome Foundation, which is more than any of the rest have to boast of; for indeed the Dr's Presbyterian Unkle did come to fee him after his Trial, and I think the Dr. treated him in fuch a manner as became him, and as I my felf in fuch Circumstances would have done. By the by, this Man is but the Dr's half Unkle, the Son of his Grand-father by a fecond Venter. The Dr's Grand-father being a Non-conformist difinherited his Father for conforming to, and taking Orders in the Church of England, for which heinous and unpardonable Sin he was always treated by his Family as a Baftard and no Son. So that there was no Correspondence between the two Families; and when he receiv'd this Vifit from him, he did indeed fay, but not in the rough manner B--- mentions, "That he " had heard of fuch a Person, but had never " feen him, nor was he fure that he was the " Man: It you are my Unkle, (fays the "Doctor) you know that you always bore " an implacable Hatred to my Father and " his Family, and we have been confiderable " Sufferers all of us upon your Account; I

am furpriz'd at a Visit from you at this time, when my Troubles are in a manner over; since you did not think sit to acquaint your self with me before, nor to let me see you in my Afflictions, and because you know how great a part of my Family lies upon me, I do not think my self oblig'd to take notice of any Relation that comes so ill recommended, and that I am sure hates me upon Principle, as well as an old domestick Grudge.

Now this is truly the Substance, as the Dr. himself tells me, of what past between them. There was no such Expression as damn'd Presbyterian; the Dr. did indeed mention his Principles to him, and how far he believed they had stifled that natural Affection which he ought to have to his Bro-

ther's Son.

I must be plain with you, Neighbour Whigg, considering how barbarously the Dis—ters have used the Church; how they have rent and divided it, and brought Anguish and Distress of Heart to the Ministers and Members of it; considering too how great a Share they had in the Dr's P—cution, how they reproach'd and slander'd, how they curst and damn'd him, I wonder how the Dr. could see one of them so patiently, when his Limbs were yet in Pain, and reminded him how long, and for what they had stood; he shew'd a great deal more Temper and good Humour than I could have done, if the Visitor had been more nearly related to me. Among the many good things

that may be faid of Dr. Sacheverell, I know of none that appears with more Lustre and Advantage to his Character, than the Care that he takes of his Family, that wants it ; which when I come to recount to you, as one of the twelve Articles will oblige me. I believe you will agree with me, that no Man was ever more barbaroully mifrepresented; and that no Man ever deferv'd it less. Where a Man has a great Number of Relations that expect from him, and his Purfe is not equal to the Charge their Necessities would bring upon him, he has a Liberty to take as many to himself, as he thinks he can provide for, and reject the rest. The Dr's Family is a little divided as to Matters of Religion, and where there is a Competition for my Charity between a Relation that is of the Church. and another that is of the Conventicle, St-Paul feems to determine, by giving the Household of Faith the Pre-eminence upon fuch Occasions, that I am to choose the Church man, and refuse the Fanatick. And this Method I believe the Dr. does observe, and all wife Church-men should do so too, The Diffenters forfooth are angry if the Church is prefer'd before them ; they mult have Superiority in all things, if you expect to live peaceably among them. They are a poor despicable Handful of aspiring Schismaticks; so inconfiderable in respect to the Number of Church-men, that I think they can never be superior to us, till our Sins have provok'd, and their Goodness, induc'd God to suffer one to chace a thousand, and ten to put

ten thousand to Flight. The former I am fure is more probable than the latter.

W. Hold; you are running away from the Text again. I think as you represent the Story of the Dr's Unkle, and you say you had it from himself, I do not see any thing so criminal in it. If the Dr. does so much good to his Family, I can't blame him for this; but you know, do ninety nine good turns, if you deny me the bundredth, all the rest are forgot. But he certainly must be an ill-temper'd ungrateful Man to his Relations and Friends in other respects; is it not an horrid thing, \* that he should quarrel with that Family that maintained him a poor Orphan at School, and afterwards at the University; and abuse the Bishop of S— upon his Mother's Account, whom he has put into an Hosspital?

T. If I would stab a Man's Reputation, if I would sting it to the Heart, if the Expression may be used, I would do as this Viper B—t has done; I would charge him with want of natural Affestion to his Kindred, and common Gratitude to his Benefactors. Where there is an Absence of these Virtues, there can be no Place for any thing, that is commendable or praise-worthy; the Man is a Monster, a Creature of another Species, and

should be treated as such.

<sup>\*</sup> Page 4.

nogu brad neal bio (28 ) di ni nard upon But I affure you upon my own certain Knowledge, the Dr. is fo far from knowing any Want of, that he is very eminent in these Virtues. His Affection to his Relations I have . mention'd already: As to his Gratitude to that good Family, especially to Madam H-ft of W-ough, who took upon her the principal part, that is, the Charge of his Education, I know the Dr. never omits any Occasion of expressing it; he never thinks his Tongue more happily employed, than when it declares the Obligations that he has to that excellent Lady, and her Family: I have had the Honour to be with them, when Dr. Sacheverell has been amongst them. profess I almost envy'd the happy way he has of delivering himself to them upon this Subject; I have heard him recount to them the long Series of Fayours that they have confer'd upon him from his almost Childbood till now; and he acknowledges the vast Debt to them, with fo becoming an Address, in a manner fo fuitable to the Occasion, that it was as great a Pleafure to me to hear him own his Obligations, as it was to his good Benefactors to lay him under them. He always calls Madam  $H--\beta$  his Mother, and he has her Permission so to do; and I believe the was as much concern'd for him in his late Troubles, as if he had been ber Son indeed, and shew'd it in all the several Respects that his Condition requir'd, and receiv'd him with a particular Kindness after his Troubles were over,

If any thing in this Book did lean hard upon the Dr's Quiet, it was this insufferable Slander; it went against his Soul to have it reported, that he had made very ungenerous Returns for the mighty Favours he had receiv'd from Madam H--- ft, Mr. C---lain and other Benefactors; and tho' I told him I could upon my own certain Knowledge fet the World right in this matter, that I knew there had been nothing unbandsome faid or done, and that there was not the least Mifunderstanding between them; yet the Dr. was refolv'd to corroborate my Evidence, by putting into my Hands this Letter, fign'd with Madam Hearst's own Hand, and drawn up by her Order in the most passionate and conyincing manner, and will ferve to illustrate the Truth of some other parts of the Dr's History, particularly what relates to the Unkle we have been speaking of. I'll read it to vou.

## Dear Coufin,

Having had Information of a late scan"dalous Libel, publish'd against the
Reverend Dr. Sacheverell, sull of infamous
and groundless Aspersions, wherein he is
accused of turning a bitter Enemy to the
Family which maintained him a poor Orphan
at School, and sent him to the University,
Ec. I think my self obliged, in point of
Justice, as well as Truth and Honour, to
vindicate the injured Reputation of so
Worthy a Person, so far as it relates to my
self,

" felf, touching his Education and his Con-" duct both at School and in the University. "I cannot but rejoice in this happy Op-" portunity of giving the World a just and " impartial Character of him, whom either " the Ignorant or Malicious have stigmatiz'd " and blacken'd with the most diabolical and

" profligate Appellations.

" By some he has been represented as a " base born Person, as tho' he had receiv'd his " Extract only from the Dungbill. But that I " may do Justice to the Dead, as well as " to the Living, it is well known that his "Father was a very Reverend and Worthy " Clergy-man, a Minister of St. Peter's Church " in Marlborough, of no mean or contempti-" ble Family, (as the Dedication of one of the

" Doctor's Sermons lately preached at Derby " does modeftly fuggeft.) " In the beginning of those late unhappy " Times of Confusion, the Doctor's Father " was fent to the University, not to any Col-" lege, but to one of the Schismatical Acade-" mies there, to be Instructed in the Princi-" ples of Non-Conformity and Rebellion : but " because he could not comply with his Fa-" Father's Intentions, which so mightily interfer'd with his Duty to his God, " and the inviolable Dictates of his own " Conscience, he was for that Reason difin-" herited, (having only the Bleffing of one fin-" gle Shilling, and the Providence of God for " his future Subfiftence) whilst his Paternal " Estate was settled upon a thore sandified " younger Son. " He

" He liv'd many Years in Marlborough, with the deferved Veneration and Effeen of all his Parishioners: And when it " pleafed God to call him to himfelf, he left a Widow and a numerous Family, to be " fupported by her own Industrious Labours, " and the overflowing Kindnesses of her Friends. At that time, (by a joint Con-" fent) my late Husband, Mr. Edward Hearst, "took this his Godson, Henry, into his Pa-"ternal Care, and adopted him as his own " Son. He had his first Education at the " Publick School in Marlborough, where he " made very large Improvements in his " Learning; and I cannot but repeat it, with, " fresh Satisfaction and Comfort, that I ne-" ver knew him guilty of any Immoral, nay " of any Childish Action; he always retiring " to his private Devotions before he went to "School, and preferring the Publick Prayers " of the Church on all Occasions before his " ordinary Recreations. " After the Decease of my Beloved Huf-

" After the Decease of my Beloved Hufband, I took him to my own Arms; and it is now the Pride and Glory of my Years,

" to be called Mother by fo Venerable a Son, and in being Instrumental, under God, of raising up so couragious a Champion for

" the Defence of his Church.

"As his Youth was full of the sweetest "Modesty, and the most complying Duti"fulness, so was his Behaviour no less sull "of manly Goodness and inviolable Respect towards me from the time of his first Admission into Magdalen College, unto this "very

(32) very Hour. Neither did I ever Request any thing of him, which he did not " chearfully grant and comply with, though et it were to his own Personal Hindrance and er Disadvantage. " I urge but one Instance more, and I " leave God and the whole World to be " Judges in this Matter. "If he had been guilty of Ingratitude " (the blackeft Sin of Hell) and had been fuch a Profligate Wretch as the Pamphleteer would represent him to the World, I had never drop'd fo many forrowful Tears. or nor pass'd away so many restless Nights, nor felt those Maternal Throbs, and Convulsions of Heart, during the Time of his et late Confinement and Tryal; Pangs not " unequal to the trembling Bowels of his own Mother, who conceived and brought " him forth, and whose tender Paps he has " fucked. " For the Confirmation of these Truths. I not only now subscribe my Name, but " am ready to attest them by a most Solemn " and Religious Oath, as well as by the last " expiring Breath of, SIR, Your most obliged Kinswoman and New- Servant,

Wanbrough. New-Tears Day. 1710-11.

Katherine Hearft.

in Basinghall-street, And An An

And

W. I do declare it, you surprize me; if we have no better Success with the rest of our Articles I think verily B—— t shall be enjoyn'd not to impeach any one again for the space of three whole Years. What is this about the Bishop of S——, did the Dostor abuse him for putting his Mother in-

to an Hospital?

T. You must know this is intended as a Taunt upon the Doctor; this is an unchristian Resection upon the Missortunes of his Family; his Father dy'd, and lest a Widow and many Children, and the present Bishop of S—— being one of the Trustees, gave his Hand for the Admission of the Widow into a College erected for that Use, and handsomely endow'd by a late Bishop of that D——cess. This he calls putting ber into an Hospital; the Founder was resolved to lay a guard against that Name, and therefore wrote this Inscription over the

Gate, Collegium Matronarum \*. And it is a very handsome Reception for the Widows of Clergymen, and I would to God there were more of them. And I wish to God also that this B-r's Widow may have no occasion to come into them. There is nothing in Nature so inhumane, as to throw the unhappiness of a Man's House into his Teeth, and to make that his Reproach, which is his Misfortune only. It is true, she was oblig'd to the Bishop of S- for his Hand in this Affair; and Dr. Sacheverell has had reason in some Controversies, to speak of the Bishop of Sand confute him in fuch a manner, as I think every good Man would have done, in the Heat of Disputation, and in his Zeal for the ancient establish'd Doctrines of the Church of England, which I must needs fay, I think, that P-late has been as free with, as his Kindred in the North with the Episcopal Ministers of the Church of Scotland; that is, he has almost routed them, and brought them into Contempt and Difuse. And I must needs say, if my Father that begat me, or my Mother that brought me into the World (which by the by is a greater Favour, than bringing me into a College) should disown or dispute, depretiate, or lessen, forfake or give up a standing Doctrine of Christianity, I should forget my Obligations so far, as to warn my

Fellow

<sup>\*</sup> V. Dr. Pope's Life of Bishop W--rd, who is therein said to have resented this Reslection upon his College with the utmost Indignation.

Fellow Christians against it; to tell them the Danger of adhering to them, and the sad Consequences of Apostacy and Defection from the Church, and of Schism, and Disorder in it: The Doctor has only done this, and in a manner corresponding to the Subject of the Dispute, and the Person on the adverse side.

Suppose a Man obliges me in the Person of my Mother, and spares not to cry aloud, that every Man is a King, and a Prieft, that every one may baptize, and call his Sovereign to account; that Episcopacy is the Tool and Creature of Monarchy, holy Orders an unnecessary distinction, and no more a divine Institution \* than the Habits of those that are admitted into them; Am I not in this Case to forget my Benefactor, and remember my God? Am I not to forgo the Carnal, and hold fast to the Spiritual Mother the Church of Christ? I am furely oblig'd to step over a Favour done to a particular Member of the Church; when I am defending the Church in general from Affaults and Violence, from Injury and Affront.

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erelege And this is the Case of Dr. Sacheverell: He has taken upon him, as almost all Christendom has done, and it may be fervente Calamo, with some asperity of Expression, to contradict his L—ship, to play Antiquity against his Novelty, and to go farther than Holland or Geneva, for the ancient stated

orrestly mitet in Matters

<sup>\*</sup> Vide, Two Sermons at S-y.
F 2 Doctrine

Dodrines of the Christian Church, and the

old establish'd Discipline of it.

I have heard the Doctor speak very gratefully of that B-p, as indeed he does of all, to whom he is oblig'd. But I must own, when we urge the Injury that he has done the Church, and continues still to do, the Publick has so much the superiority of Interest in every generous Breaft, that it is not poffible to keep our felves within those Limits which I know you Men of Temper and Moderation, would prescribe to us. Suppose there were but four Men in England that were Masters of Polemicks, that understood all the Controversies in the Church, do you think it reasonable for these Men to be filent, if the Bishop of S---- should preach false Doctrine? Because he gave a Pig to one, a Vote in some Election to another : 2 piece of Scotch Cloth to a third, and a Collar of Brawn to the fourth? Don't you think a Letter of this Nature from that Bishop to these Polemical Divines, would have great Influence upon 'em, dry up all their Ink, and Spoil their Pens?

"Gentlemen, I am going to establish a "New fort of Christianity, I would refine a little upon the Author of it, and shew where the Apostles were wrong; and lay a much better Scheme of Church-Government than they have done. I'll new vamp your Articles and make the World wonderfully easier in Matters of Faith and Conficience. Be pleas'd to let me have no interruption from you, but remember the

" Pig, and the Vote, the Cloth and the Brawn. " And don't fly in the Face of your Benefa-" dor, who you know, besides all this, is a " B p, and confequently a right to do " what he pleases with the Church; and he " is an impudent Presbyter that pretends to " know more than I.

Now don't you think it very reasonable that Religion should be given up? That these Men should be filent? and fuffer him to makewhat Havock he pleases; because he once did them a common Favour? and the World perhaps thinks they are oblig'd to him? Hey! what are you Dumb, old Noll? answer me.

W. Why, Faith, I don't know what to fay to you, the Cause was well enough, as the Judge said, before you puzled it. I wish I was well out of the House, I believe thou'lt make me turn Tory, I shall run in my Zeal and break B-r's Windows in defiance of the Contents of his Musquetoons.

Came I yield the first Arricle, let us proceed to the Second. Here are eight Pages though between them, what are they there for? What does he fay in them? But pray be short, I want an end of it, I am afraid you'll make us appear no better than we should be.

T. Why they are fill'd with heavy Complaints against the Tories in general; that his Person, his Goods and Charrels are in danger daily; that we will not fuffer the Diffenters to grow Rich; and that particularly in Wales there

there is a formal Persecution begun, not only by a League to have no Commerce with them, which is a fort of Outlawry, but also by exalting of Fines, by what Colour of Law he knows not.

W. Don't you think that a very grievous Oppression? Will you shut them out from all Trade with you, and so starve them?

T. I'll tell you the Truth of this Complaint: Some Gentlemen in Wales (for which I shall ever commend their Wisdom) have agreed among themselves, under such and such Penalties, never to trade with them, either for little or much. The Penalty sometimes has been incurr'd, and the Law of the Society satisfy'd, by the Payment of the Fine. Now this which they do to one another by Agreement, he calls a formal Persecution of the Dissenters, and an illegal Exaction of Fines

from them.

Differers; you had as good shut them out of Humane Society.

T. I don't care if they were so that out. I am clearly of the Opinion of those Gentlemen; I am for withdrawing my felf from all fort of Commerce with them; they hate you upon Principle, and think they do God good Service, if they can cheat you; in a word, Fas est & ab boste doceri, I'll learn to Enemy. Nothing has done the ore Service, than dealing only Differ ow one that observes this Pra-Etice fo religiously, that he will not touch either Food or Raiment, that was not bought in the Shop of a Fanatick. They'll fend for the least Trifle to the other end of a long Street to one of their own Crew, when the very next Neighbour, a Church-man, has it to fell: Nay, I have known one of them almost spue at the Sight of an ungodly Mince-Pye, and immediately devour it like a Cormorant, when the good Woman told him. honest Mr. Such-an-One, who comes often to our Meeting, was the Maker; if a Tory had bad a Finger in the Pye, it would have been Superstitious, and forbidden Meat; but fo powerful is the Touch of a Saint in this respect, that Superstition and Interdiction are taken off by it; and what that has fanctified. must not be refus'd, or esteem'd unhallow'd. Ask them why they are thus narrow foul'd? Why they confine their Dealings, and their Charity to one another? They'll tell you, that they only love as Brethren; they must help one

one another; Sr. Paul fays, they are worfe than Infidels, that don't take Care of their own. and much Cant to this purpole: but if the Church-man imitate them in this Particular. it is Persecution, inhumane, unchristian, a perfect Out lawry, and a deal of fuch Sruff. If People were of my Mind, old Noll, they should have more Reason to complain than they have: we are so good natur'd, or stupidly inadvertent, as to trade with them, and fuffer them to grow rich by us, nest Friends of the Church are Bufiness, and stand in their Shops as unemploy'd as an Horse in a Pound. It is a shame to fee them raife Estates, who could or would as foon raise the Church, if we did not trade among them. When they are got into Money, and their Stock runs high, like the B-k, they'll grow infolent, and exercise Dominion over you. Keep them poor, and they'll be quiet, I remember was a Revo-tion Principle, and the only one, I think, that the Church would reap any Benefit by observing.

W. Thou art a glorious Fellow; you think you may fay what you will, the World is all your own; I am fure none of us prefume

to talk so boldly.

T. No? I can give the Lie out of this Page 5. he charges the Church, (and you know who is the Head of it, and that the present Ministers of State are True, and not Occasional Members of it) with Tyranny and Arbitrary Power; that every Man's Liberty and Property is insulted, that no one is sure even of the Teeth in his Head; that High-Church-

Church Tyranny, that is, the prefent Admini-Aration is worfe than Nero's or Dioclesian's This, I think, is a Note beyond Ela. I am fure if a Man last Winter had dar'd to fay this, with the Alteration of Low for High, the C-ns of Great Britain would have employ'd Fa-b Ton-n's Presses a second The Fellow is conscious to himself. that no Man esteems him, that he may say or do what he pleases; for any Jury upon Earth will bring him in Non Compos. But go on to the other Page, and there he illustrates his Proposition, High Church Tyranny is worse than Nero's or Dioclesian's; for he is often affronted as he goes along the Streets; a great many People fneer and laugh at him; even Strangers, poor Man, shew him no Respect! and which is worse than all, even Beaus and Ladies mob him. Now you know Nero and Dioclesian never did any thing like this to their poor Subjects; they only now and then burnt a City, and half the Inhabitants for their Diversion; murder'd by variety of Torments a thousand, or so, for a Breakfast; fent out for their Subjects Heads, as freely as we do for Apples; and devour'd as many Virgins, as Sr. George's Dragon; but alas! this is nothing, these People were happy in comparison to poor B-r; High-Church Tyrants shew him no Respect; he is never invited to Dinner by them; has not drank a Glass of good Ale at their Cost, nor had a Shilling from them these eleven Years: Preface; p. 2. Indeed, poor Man, I do own Nerd would have been kinder to him, he would have

have put him out of his Pain, and have stopp'd all his Lamentation: It may be he would have given him a Tune at parting; he has been known to play to People at an Execution; but I believe, that being a Time of Devotion, B——t would have enter'd his

Protest against Musick.

But above all it is most deplorable, that the Ladies should affront, and mob bim; he expresses a vast Concern for the irreparable loss of their Favour; he'll never forgive the Doctor for engroffing, as it were, all the Ladies; a Sex I am told B-t liv'd by a great while; and the little Practice he has with them now, I am well affur'd, is not the Practice of Piety. I must own I don't wonder to hear a Fanatick lament the lofs of his Interest among the Women; they are as useful to a Conventicle as a W-gg Ministry, and without taking a Lease of it, are forc'd to support, maintain, uphold, and keep it; that the Women out of the Meetings and there will foon be much Grafs in the place. The feditious Canter will read Wall Ledures by himself, be no more regarded than the Mountebank upon Tower-Hill, the Rat catcher by Bow-Church, or Ld-W—m at an Imp—ment.

From himself he proceeds, p. 7. to enumerate divers Grievances of other Folks, and particularly laments the untimely Death of a Woman in Fleetstreet, who lost her Life being in Child bed by the Stones, which the High

Tyrants threw in at her Window.

W. I hope you will allow that to be a little like Nero and Dioclesian: I did hear indeed of that young Gentlewoman who was thus barbarously murder'd by the Mob when the Members for the City were declar'd?

That suppose now I can prove to you that this Woman died as fairly of a Dropsy as any one in the Bills of Mortality; that she was seventy Years old; that she had had three Husbands, and never was with Child in her Life; that the Stones which the Mob threw, only did the Errand they were sent upon; just reprove the Family for not illuminating their Windows upon that Night of Joy and Triumph; they hardly went into the Room; the Woman in Bed was dying, and no more heard or felt them at that time, than she does me now.

W. If you can prove this, then we are a parcel of Sons of Belial, we are Liars, and Rogues, and whatever you'll please to call us. Why I tell you the Woman being a Dissenter, she had a Funeral Sermon in many Meetings, is look'd upon as a Martyr for the Conventicle, and is call'd Stephen's Sister, be-

cause she was ston'd to death.

T. What I say is literally true, I received this Account from a Gentleman in that Neighbourhood; I have it here in this Letter under his own Hand; and I have Commission to say that he now lives, and the old Woman died between the Horn, and the Leg Tavern in Fleetstreet; that B——1's whole Account is a scandalous Lie, and her Survivors in the House, though Dissenters, are G 2 ready

Now, Noll, what think you of this piece of

High-Church Murder.

W. I think the Villain deserves the Death he speaks of to be ston'd into the other World; for it is not fit the Fellow should live. Indeed he often complains that he is in danger, that the Streets and Roads are not safe; and truly I don't blame him, I suppose he is conscious of his own Iniquity, that he has justly incurr'd the displeasure of his Fellow Subjects, and that it would be meritorious in any of them to chastise him. If a way gg must be such a salse Knave as this! God bless the High Church say I.

T. Here is another full and true Account, p. 8. of horrid and barbarous Murders, Affaults, Affassinations, and other High-Church Out rages. Tutchin is in his Grave, Mr. Samuel Johnson was near it, and King Willi-

am narrowly escap'd.

'Tis true indeed, he does own the Seclaries did Murder King Charles I. but that's nothing to the Murder of St. Tutchin, for the King had warning, end time to prepare for his Change; but the other was hurry'd out of the World, perhaps with many mangling Wounds. The Fellow indeed had an honest dry drubbing just as much as he deserv'd, and no more; but he was suriously pox'd, as the Surgeon who dissected him will witness, or else would have liv'd, thriv'd well, and mended like a Walnut-Tree after a beating. But it is a lamentable thing that the Seclaries should give King Charles the First so much Warning, and give

live above fix Weeks after his basting. Turchin was sent out of the World by the Tories, with his Head broke. The Sectaries only cut off the King's Head and sent him into the other World without it. Besides, the Sectaries gave the King a fair Trial, as they had Power, the People being Lords: But Tutchin had no Tryal, and he being one of the People, was better than a King, for he help'd to make Kings, yet he was murder'd at once, without any shew of Justice, or Tryal; which plainly shews, that the Sectaries are civiler to Kings than Tories. You laugh now, old Whigg, but I protest this is the drift of all he says, and is really the

Sense and Opinion of your Party.

If you cut off a King's Head it is Justice, if we do but kick a Fellow 'tis Murder; it you Slice off a Drawer's Nose at Greenwich it is but a Scratch, p. 9. if we do it it is Difmembring, and Death by the Statute. There is a deal of difference between you Saints and us; the Nature of Good and Evil alters wonderfully upon your Account now and then. I can't imagine how you came by the Privilege; I believe we are got into Times now, in which your New Charter will be superseded, we shall serve you as we have done Bewdly, reduce you to your old Constitution, and fer you upon a level with the rest of your Species; and therefore I advise you to live as righteously as you can: for if you rob upon the Highway, commit Murder or Sicrilege, kill a Bishop or a Parson,

Parson, depend upon it you'll be hang'd; which is more than I could have promis'd

you a little while ago.

From railing at the Churchmen, he is come to extol and mognify the Diffenters: They and their Ministers, he says, have con-tributed largely to the Church of England Le-durers, though most bitter against them, p. 11. This is a Lie; they contribute to none of those that are real Church men, who dare tell them the Truth; who have Courage to defend the Church of England; to explain the Nature of Schism, and prove it to be a damnable Sin. I own indeed they do advance the Collections of their Friends, who preach up Comprehension, Moderation, Temper, Occasional Conformity, Resistance, Self-Desence, and all the detestable Doctrines of Forty One; H-dly and B-ker, B-d and W-ly, H-ris and T-ner, these indeed par-take of their Liberality as well as their Sins; they receive their Thirty Pieces of Silver, but upon Judas's Terms, to betray their Saviour; to banter the Creed, burlesque Christianity, divide the Church, and crucify the Son of God afresh. I should be glad to find that they contribute to Sm - dge, M - s, A - dms, Sn - pe, H - wood, S - ge, C - le, S - ton, R - fey, the two S - ds, &c. I would be glad to know how many of these partake of their Bounty, who think themfelves bound in Conscience to expose the Schism, to lay open the Intrigues of Moderation, and the flagitious Sin of Occasional Communion. Now I am upon this Subject I must take notice of the Insolence of the Diffenters

Differences in every Election of a Ledurer; they who have nothing to do with it, and contribute nothing, are most zealous, most troublesome, most noisy, and give great Disturbance to those who are more particularly concern'd in that Affair: Their being Inhabitants is no plea, unless they will continue to contribute; I say, continue, for many of them often subscribe, only to give a Gloss to their Vote, and are never known to pay, unless their own Fanatick Lukewarm Son of Moderation chance to be elected.

I have often wonder'd that the good Citizens should give the Enemy this Licence; they would take it heinously, if any of us should appear in their Meetings, and offer to Vote in the Election of any of their Pastors. I think the Reason is equal on both sides, and should be practised accordingly.

But they know the Advantage of intermedling in our Parochial Elections; they have found Fools enough in many Parishes to side with them, to hold up their Hands for Men of their Recommendation, and give them Success. This they hope will poison their Neighbours, spread the Contagion, and at last fix the Plague of Heresy and Schism among them. By these Means, and upon this View, did those Heteroclites H—dly and B—ker gain their Elections, and write themselves Ledurers: Pardon me, old Noll, for this Digression, I thought I had a fair Oppostunity, and I could not possibly deny my self the Pleasure of it, I'll make your atnends,

The telling

amends, and come to the second Article a-

gainst the Doctor.

In this second Article he is extremely incens'd at the Doctor and his Party, for declaring themselves High: and not only so, but very High; high for Rituals; high for very high Steeples; high for Altars, and high for LOW Bows, and would not condescend to Men of low Estate, p. 13. that is, would not give up their Privileges, part with their Rights, and in a manner Sacrifice the Church to their Caprice. I remember the Lord Win the House of P--- when a Debate arose Whether that Court was oblig'd to conform to the Laws, the Rules and Usages of the Courts below, urg'd the highness of that Court, as an Argument to prove, that they were not to condescend to Courts below it. If we are above them, fays he, let us keep so; if their Rules and Usages are a standard to us, we are upon a level with them, and have no Claim to the superiority. Now that Noble P-r is known to condescend to Men of low Estate as much as any body, where he can with fafety to his Highness or Superiority. I know him as humble and condescending upon some Occasions as possible. But if an Hedger, or any Labourer should come to him, and say, "My Lord, " fix Horses in your Coach are not necessary. or pray give me Two and my Neighbour Two more. Another comes, and fays, "My " Lord, that Turret upon your House is su-" perfluous, it keeps out neither Wind not " Weather, pray let me have the Lead to er make Bullets and Standishes, and the Tim-

a her

" ber to make Fire to warm my poor Fa-" mily. A Third upon a Washing day takes " notice that the best Lawrel Hedge in his " Garden is cover'd with my Lady's Shifts, " and petitions my Lord that he would not " fuffer so much Holland in his House; that " less would ferve her Ladyship, and your " poor Neighbours of low Estate will not be " fatisfied without it. Would not my Lord notwithstanding his aptitude to gratifie Men beneath him, immediately reply; "You are " to leave me to judge what is decent, pro-" per, and becoming my Station; you are not to reflect upon my Equipage, my Tur-" ret, or my Wife's Shifts. I am the best judge what is handsome, necessary, or convenient; and you are a parcel of impudent "Scoundrels to call it in question; either " bring your Sentiments to mine, and be " quiet with me, or else go farther off; for " I'll never condescend to set you rifle me, " to ride away with my Horses, melt down " my Turret, and make Baby-clours of my " Wive's Shifts. -

This is truly the Case between the High-Church and Dissenters, they would, if they could persuade us to resign all to them that they please to demand, make every Concession they propose, present them with the Holland Surplices, lift them up to the Lead of the Steeples, and furnish them with Horses to carry away the Altar-Plare, give them the Possession of our superstuous Abby-Lands, abolish all Ceremonies, relax all Discipline, and make our selves Fools, and Beg-

gars; then they'll extol our Moderation. come heartily in to us, and give us the Praise of condescending to Men of town (Jardendingoverol aver me

Estate.

W. Indeed. Neighbour, you banter too much. Mr B-r is in the right, you have many things roo nearly related to Popery, it gives Offence, and fhould be remedied. Here's Dr. Sachevrel talks of re. saining bleffed Advocates in Heaven to plead in their Defence, which is Popery undifguis'd, p. 13. sen ed highir of om overlor

T. It is your Ignorance, and his Stupidity undifguis'd. But because I know the Doctor has been charg'd with Popery upon the account of this Expression, by some who by their Cloth I am fure ought to understand Religion better, you must give me leave to be a little ferious with you, and fet this Controversy in a plain and true

Light as now and on her contract the "

Though the Mediatorial Office firially fpeaking peculiarly does belong to the Perfon of Christ in Heaven, exhibiting his meritorious Sufferings in our behalf ar the Right-hand of God the Father, according to that Maxim of the Apostle, there is but one Mediator between God and Man, the Man Christ Jesus, 1 Tim. 2. 5. Yet the Office of Intercession, which in Scripture is ascrib'd to the Paraclete, which Word is sometimes render'd Advocate, sometimes Comforter, is promiseuously used, and in common apply'd to both Christ, and the Holy Ghoff, who are jointly our bleffed Advocates

rais a then they (SEE) our Moderatio Advocates in Heaven. The Holy Gooff is by our Saviour stil'd by way of Eminence, as fucceeding into his Place, Office, and Title here on Earth, & mountains, no wise. pad to aylov, and by way of distinction and rapinhalo, The Hoty Ghoft the Comforter, and another Comforter; or as it is translated in both Places in the Margin Advocate, John 14. 16, 26. And what this Office of Advocateship is we learn from St. Paul in his Epiftle to the Romans Chap. 8. ver. 26, 27. The Spirit belpeth our Infirmities, fan we know not what we should pray for as we ought, but the Spirit it felf maketh Intercession for us with Groanings that cannot be utter'd; and be that fearcheth the Hearts knoweth what is the Mind of the Spirit, because he makethe Intercession for the Saints, according to th will of God; from which Intercession (especially I conceive, favs that most learned Bithop of our Church Dr. Pearson in his Exposition on the Creed, p. 328.) he hath the Name of the Paraclete given him by Christ, who said I will pray unto the Father, and he shall give you another Paraclete, John 14. 16. 13 vibudison she

This Advocateship is also in the very same Term attributed to Christ Fesus, if any Man sin, says St. John, I Epist. 2. 3. rapaxximov ixowho wegs i walipa, we have an Advocate with the Father, Fesus Christ the Righteous, who (as the Author to the Hebrews) ever liverh to make Intercession for us. From whence it is evident that the Office of a Para-

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clete is in express words equally attributed to both Persons of the ever blessed Trinity, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost interceding to God the Father for us; and I desire to add this one Observation to strengthen the Argument, that in both Passages in these two Epistles the very same Word coluly divervis made use of to denote the same Identical Actions in both Persons.

These now are the blessed Advocates the Doctor advises us to retain to plead our Cause in Heaven, which this ignorant Wretch mistakes for Popery; so well qualified is he to censure false Doctrine in others, or to preach true himfelf, that he is wholly a Stranger to To fundamental an Atticle of Christianity. Had there been no other Advocates in Heaven but the Romish pretended ones of Saints and Angels, or had the Doctor mentioned them, there had been fome ground or occasion for this uncharitable, and unreasonable Charge upon him of being a barefac'd Papiff; but as it is impossible to conceive this Passage to refer to any thing but those our real Advocates in Heaven, of I leave you to judge, whether this Man's gross Ignorance, and implacable Malice do not loudly call for, and fland in need of both their Intercessions, and the Do-Etor's Forgiveness. I shall conclude this Marter, in the Words of that judicious, profound, and I had almost said infallible Prelate (had not the Charge of Popery lay before my Eyes) whose inimitable Treatise I recommend to this ignorant Creature to peruse; and being written in English, it may serve to expel that dark

dark Cloud of Errors that benights his poor,

five times used in Scripture, and that by St. John alone, four times in his Gospel, attributed to the Holy Ghost, once in his first

Epistle spoken of Christ.

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When it relates to the Holy Ghost we tranflate it always Comforter, when to Christ we render it Advocate; of which Diversity there can be no reason, because Christ, who is a Paraclete, said he would send another Paraclete, and therefore the Notion must be the same in both; and after an elaborate proof of this Matter he concludes,

"I conceive the Notion of BOXNIGO "common to the Son, and to the Holy "Ghost, to consist especially in the Office of "Intercession, which by Sr. Paul is attributed "to both, p. 329. Exposit. on the Creed.

Now this is not Popery, but what true Protestants have always believ'd. The Do-Ror does not bid his Audience prostrate themselves to Images and Pictures; but by a good Life, a holy Conversation, to recommend themselves to the blessed Advocates above. Now a good Life being the properest Recommendation, you Whiggs cannot bear the thoughts of retaining such Advocates. When any thing in Religion is against you, that you call Popery; when it is in Government you call it Tyranny or Persecution, and think it a sufficient Justification of your Aversion to it.

W. No, no, you are mightily mistaken, we lead as good Lives as the best of you, and love

love Religion and Virtue as well as you. I protest I love the Conversation of the Differences, they are full of Scripture Stories; what they say is so edifying, and adapted to the meanest Capacity, always tending to express their Moderation in religious Matters, and their Abhorrence of all Persecution: And besides, there is an air of Piety in the very Motion and Habits of their Pastors; their Looks are so serene and upright, that Religion seems to have taken an Habitation in the

Countenance of each of them.

T. If you love a Different for his Scripture Stories, you may as well dove Dutch Tiles, or Tapeftry Hangings. I don't think the Bible is always to be repeated over a Tea-Table, and the comfortable Accounts of God's Love to good Men be given at Back-gammon. I don't think our Sins are to be fight out at Cribbage, and Ejaculations thrown up at All fours, and yet I have feen and heard all this done, and nevertheless held my Opinion that they were all H-crites. It is an Hereditary Shew, or Form of Piety, and they themselves are no more affected than I am by it; their Fathers teach them to Sigh and turn up the White of their Eyes, as Beggars do their Children to cry, only to move your Passions and deceive you. As to their Pastors. I hate a religious Face. When Religion. as you say, bas taken an Habitation in a Man's Countenance, it is generally Tenant for Life there; I feldom knew it remove lower, and take a place in his Heart. I protest a formal religious Face frights me, I clap my Hands

Hands into my Pockets like a Dutch Skipper, and have much ado to forbear hollowing out Thieves, Moderation, and all things that I think will hurt me. Excuse me Neighbour, if ever I take an uncommon Liberty of Speech, it is when these People are the subject of Discourse, and yet you are always crowding it in upon me; I have always esteemed them, and have every Day fresh reason to do it, utter and avow'd Enemies to the Crown and Mitre. I know their Principles are so bad, and their Practices so nicely corresponding with them, that I cannot have a favourable Thought of those Men, who do not vigorously oppose them.

W. Well, but why must they be downright persecuted? Why must their Birth-right
be taken from them? Why must they be excluded all Offices and Places in the Government, which is one of your High Church
Postulatums? Why must you have all, and
they have none? This the Doctor offirms necessary, and it is another Charge which

Mr. B-t brings against him, p. 14.

T. If the Doctor has no more to answer for than this, he is the happiest Man alive; I think there is nothing more reasonable nor more profitable, than a strict Conformity to that Opinion. No wise Government in Europe, but this, suffers Men to have a share in the Legislature, whose Principles are directly contrary to, and whose Interest they think it is, to subvert the Government they live under. Why are they not content with their Indulgence? When they sued for that,

their Pleas all ran upon tender, scrupulous Consciences, that their only aim was to live peaceably amongst us, in the poyment of Liberty of Conscience: We had no sooner warm'd the cold Snake with that Act but it exerted its Sting, affected the Ascendant, and wanted Superiority and Government; of this Truth we have daily Instances: Do they not push at us upon all Occasions? What Offices? What Places, though never fo mean, and low, do they not contend for? Nothing is vacant but your Fattion propose a Candidate of their own Complexion, and always appear in opposition to the Church. Now what can the defign of this be, but as I hinted in another place, to steal by degrees into the strong Man's House, that they may first bind, and then destroy him; would not every wife Man thut his Door against such an Enemy? May he not build fuch Mounds and Fortresses as will prevent his making any Inroads into his Territories? Would you have us forget your darling Principle, Self Defence? Our Religion indeed obliges us to turn the other Cheek to the Man that strikes one of them. But it no where forbids us to make fuch justifiable Provisions as will fecure us from his firiking either. We are commanded to be as wife as Serpents, and as innocent as Doves. And from hence we derive a Liberty to contrive the Methods of our own Prefervation, which if we should not do, we should not only be as innocent, but we should be as filly as Doves; and if any of the Serpent appear'd in us, it would be that which our

our first Parents learnt of him; to beiray our

felves and our Posterity. Hand and some

W. I protest you are too severe, such Men as you are enough to fire the Nation, you mistepresent the Dissenters exceedingly, they have no ill Designs upon the present Establishment either in Church or State; they would not willingly, I suppose, be oppress'd by either; they readily submit, provided the Terms of their subjection be agreeable to the

Laws of God and the Realm.

T. I deny that, they always disown'd any Subjection, they affect an equality at least with the Church: This they gave us affurance of, when in the Metropolis of England, the City Sword was carry'd by a Fanatick to the Church in the Morning, and to the Conventicle in the Afrernoon. Believe me this was a bold Stroke, it shew'd your Will, and was a fair Caution to the Church-men to look abour them. For these and other Considerations it is very proper and reasonable, that the Churchmen should have all the Offices! and Places of Trust and Power, and the Disfenters, and all their mercenary Abettors excluded, unless with such and such Qualifications.

W. Now that very thing Mr. B-r and

all of us call Popery and Persecution.

T. I know it, but it is a Lye. The Papists, I know, persecute their Adversaries and handle them with great severity; but this I heartily oppose, and I hope in God I shall never be so wicked as to encourage it. But, my good Friend, I think there is a great deal of diffe-

difference between throwing a Man into a Fire, and out of an Office, unless upon such and such Terms; the former is Murder direct, the latter just and reasonable. And therefore I conclude, that Dr. Sacheverell is not guilty of the High Crimes and Misdemeanors charg'd upon him in this Article by William B——1, &c.

W. Well, pray proceed, I would fain drop Anchor, I begin to defire an end of the Conference. Here is something pretty notable upon your Doctor two or three Pages together; here's Pride, vain Glory, Envy, Hatred, Malice, and Uncharitableness to bis Mother, p. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. charg'd upon him by wholesale. Pray begin, and good Lord deli-

ver bim.

T. He does fo, it is true, and that the Do-Etor is not guilty, is as true. The Accufation is pretty extraordinary, and is indeed a notable instance, That B-t bas no manner of Grudge or Envy against him, which he professes solemnly before God he has not, p. 14. It puts me in mind of two Fellows upon their nearest approaches to boxing. Come, Sir, fays the pertest of them, there is no Malice. and the next Moment beats his Teeth down his Throat. So fays B-7, " Look you " Dr. Sacheverell, you are one of the vileft "Rascals in Nature, you are a malicious " Incendiary, you deserve Hanging, Murder, " and Damnation, and I'll take care, if possible, " that fuch a scandalous, High flying Dog " shall have his deserts. But I have no Malice " or ill Will to you, I love you dearly, and

as I hope to be fav'd at the Day of Judg. ment, I never did, or intended you or any Man any Ill, or Wrong these last one and

twenty Years. Vid. Pref. p. ult. B-t is under great Aftonishment, that the Doctor should be so Impudent and Ambitious as to take upon him, though in a Regular and Academical way, the Title of " Doctor, and drive a number of young Fel-" lows more into that extravagance. It was a shame particularly, that he should do it, who was the Son of a Pauper and of a Mother in an Hospital, to spend an hundred " Pound in that manner did not at all become " a Person in his Circumstances, none but no-" ble Men do it so young, ergo, he is Proud,

Ambitious, and full of vain Glory.

This Fellow B-t you must know was expell'd the University before he had been in ir three Years, for his impudence to his Superiors, and therefore you are not to wonder if he does not understand Affairs of this Nature. If a Man has gone through the feveral Studies, Examinations, Exercises, and number of Years which the University requires as necessary Qualifications for the Doctorate; and especially when they perform them with Applause, and to the general Satisfaction of the University, as Dr. Sacheverell did, it is not usual to feel his Chin for a Beard, or look into his Mouth for the Mark of his Age, but into the Register for his Mairiculation, and the Performance of those things which by the Statutes are of Necessity antecedent to it; when this is done the youngest Man need not blush (Copessa)

blush to take up the Scarlet, for it is not esteem'd pert, or forward in those that do it, because the University values it self upon the number of Doctors. The Doctor's College especially does, and the Founder has left Encouragement to prompt the Fellows of Magdalene, to encrease the number annually. A long Beard is no more effential to a Dollar in Oxford or Cambridge, than it was to a Philo-Sopher in Athens, or Rome of old; and therefore B—r is a Coxcomb, and a Blockhead for objecting this against the Doctor, which is the constant practice of his College, and when some younger Men than the Doctor were admitted to the same Degree. As to the extravagant Expence, one hundred Pounds, B--- i is as ignorant in this as in the other part of his Charge. The Doctor had taken all his other Degrees regularly, perform'd his Exercises, and Raid his Time, which makes very great Abatements in the Expence, and reduces it to less than balf that Sum. especially if any confiderable number take the Degree together.

But why did be not give his Mother the Money, says Bisset? Because he always provided so well for her, that she did not want it, say I. The Number of the Doctor's Pupils, and the Income of his Fellowship, and a small Living in the Town enabled the Doctor to make very handsome Presents to his Mother, and other Relations, and to take the ambitious Title of Doctor, as he calls it. I believe no Son upon Earth ever did give more signal Instances of filial Love, and dear Concern

Concern to a Mother, and Relations, than Dr. Sacheverell has, and to my knowledge continues Itill to do. He may fay with good Zaccheus, the half of my Goods I give away, Luk. 19. 8. This he always did when his Estate was much less than now it is; and I am well affur'd that upon this late Enlargement of his Income he has dedicated 100 L. per An. to the pious Uses we are now speaking of. The Doctor in a due sense of the peculiar Acceptableness of Charity in Secret before God, did not without the greatest Reluctancy give me this account; and with much more did he commission me to make it publick. But I told him it was one of the heaviest Charges upon him; and he could not take off the Impression it had made upon some Mens Minds, to the great Disadvantage of his Reputation, any other way. Now this I speak to you here, as a certain Truth, and you may publish it from me upon the House top.

W. I protest I am strangely stagger'd in my good Opinion of this Fellow B—r. I begin to use him with little Ceremony; in the Name of God, has the Man no Notion of a Lye? Or has he any Receipt to take off the

Malignity, and Sin of it?

T. I tell you he is a Hack, a Tool, a Machine that must move as the Faction bid him; he must say as they say, and do as they command; or do you think that a Man who was at any liberty would accuse Dr. Sacheverell publickly, as ambitious, proud, vain-glorious, and extravagant, when he himself lies so open to the same Indictment: The Fellow's Income

come at the most is not 120 1. per. An. he marry'd a Woman, that I hear only increas'd his Family: He immediately fer up a Coach, and in a most scandalous manner run up a Shed against that part of St. Katherine's Church where the Altar is placed, and made it a Stable; it gave great Offence to all good People, and occasion'd much Complaint: The fmell of his Horses annoy'd the Communicants at the Holy Sacrament, it was fo offenfive that they feem'd like the wife Men from the East, to meet their Saviour in a Manger: and yet this good Man refus'd to remove the Nuisance, but spoke very indifferently of the respect due to Places set apart for religious Worship, and dedicated to God, and seem'd to ridicule the People who were concern'd at the great Indecency of this thing: He learnt no doubt the Practice from his old Friends in Forty One, they had taught him to turn Churches into Stables; to defile the Temples of God, and make his Worshippers bumble indeed, and Kneel down with the Ox and the Horfe. And I must add farther, that he was thus extravagant while his Sifter was Starving, and fubfifted only by the Charity of her Acquaintance: He turn'd her out of Doors into this wretched State, because she prefum'd to tell him, when the found him playing the Wanton, with his Head in a Womans Bosom, that it was indecent, and scandalous. To be fhort though, the Whim of the Coach lasted but a little while, the Horfes were feiz'd by the Man that fold them; the Carpenter has his Stable again, and poor

B\_\_\_\_ walks on Foot as impudent and as

awkardly as ever.

W. Well, I do own this is a good turn upon him, I wonder how he could lay himself fo open: I have two Lists in my Pocker-Book, one of Knaves, the other of Fools, I believe I must give my Master B—r a Place in both of them.

T. We have now done with the Dr's Pride, let us proceed to his Envy, Hatred and Malice; "It feems he shew'd a great deal of them all, in his severe Resections upon Mr. G—a Competitor with him for the Chaplainship of St. Mary Overies, and Dr.

" Tillot fon and Dr. Stillingfleet, at the Mitre

" Tavern in Fenchurchstreet, p. 17.

I my felf was in Company at that time: the Dr. did mention his feveral Competitors. but not in that unbecoming Manner, nor with. Words in the least like these. I have no Remembrance of the Expression, of coming into Timber; it was agreed, that his Competitors. many of them I am fure, did over rate their Interest, and spoke of it with a Confidence that every body knew had no Grounds. This might occasion some of the little Sarcasms of Conversation, which give a Relish to it, and make it agreeable, and besides I know Dr. Sacheverel had not the most generous Treatment from his Competitors, and their Friends; he bad abundance of Reason to think himself ill us'd, and might, it may be, be provok'd to mix a little Bitter with his Wine; but as for Mr. G -- I have heard him give as handsome a Character of him as possible; he speaks of him with abundance of Esteem, and thinks the University of Cambridge do him but common Justice, in setting so great

a Value upon him as they do.

I do remember also, that some Discourse arose concerning the Writings of Dr. Tillotfon and Dr. Stillingsleet, and I think the greatest part of the time we staid, was spent in settling the different Characters of those two great Divines; which by the by is one Proof, that the Tory Clergy do not meet in their Clubs to talk Politicks, rail at their Governours, and plot against the Crown, as

your Faction would infinuate.

For Converfation only we telolv'd to divide; fome would commend, others took the contrary fide. Now any one that has read the Writings of those eminent Men will allow, that some of them have two Handles, that there is room for Objections, enough at least to furnish out an innocent Debate, and deceive the Tediousness of Conversation; their most devout Admirers must own, that both of them have had their Nods and Titubations that Tillot fon himself has tript, and the great Stillingfleet has flumber'd; the one found it very difficult to screen himself from the Suspicion of So-ism, and some Hererodox Notions of Hell Torments; and the other could not atone for his I——cum, but by his indefatigable and inimitable Writings a. gainst the Papists. His Origines Sacra is one of the foremost of his Performances, but whoever affirms, that it is not over-burthen'd with Quotations, and that all of them can be be found in the Places to which the Reader is directed; whoever believes that that Book has not the Failings naturally attending an universal Scholar, must have a mighty Interest with learned Men, to get a Place in their good Esteem, and secure the Reputation of

his Judgment among them.

In this manner indeed Dr. Sacheverell and all of us did give our selves leave to talk of those great Men. 'Tis true, the Implicits amongst us were a little startled at these common Objections, but were at last appeared to hear our unanimous concluding Resolution, That they were both the greatest Men of their Age, in their different ways; and that the Church of England could not pay any Honour to their Memories, which their great Services and Merits did not entitle them to.

W. I think you give a fair and handsome Account of this Matter, and I am pleased to hear that the Clergy are so well employ'd when they meet together; for I do assure you, I have heard you scurvily reflected on by some of our Friends, and nothing less than Plotting laid to your Charge in these Meetings. Pray how did this Dr. behave himself in his College? Here is a strange Account, p. 18. of his disrespectful Carriage to the President of his College, his Insolence to the Fellows, and his Turbulency in the University.

T. The College fent a very hand some Testimonial of his Behaviour in Oxford, which was ready to be produced at his Trial, and did him

Service. This I shall have Occasion to produce to you when I come to clear his Notions of the Revolution. In the mean time I can tell you, I had the Honour to be at the University of Oxford in the Dr's time; his Behaviour there was admired by all, and he thought himself happiest, who could most nearly resemble him.

W. After all, the Dr. cannot be the topping Fellow you make him; if he is, he is mightily mended fince the B— of L— and C—, now W—, deny'd him Orders for his Ignorance and Impudence. Mr. B—t tells us here, p. 21. that he pretended to understand Latin better than his B—p; which put his Lordship upon examining him in Divinity, of which he found him so ignorant, that he sent him home, and set him a time of Study to be bet-

ter prepar'd.

T. It is true the Dr. was ordain'd by the B-p you fpeak of; and when he waited first upon his Lordship with the necessary Testimonials for that purpose, he was pleafed to make fome Objections against the Latin of a particular Sentence or two; Dr. Sacheverell, with all imaginable Submission, gave his L-d-p fome Reasons, and some Grammatical Authorities, for thinking the Expressions proper. His Lordship, all the World knows, does not pretend to any perfect freedom from that Impatience and fudden Resentment which Contradiction too often raifes in a Man grown old in Learning; and these were a little heighten'd, when he found no Tokens is the

the Doctor of Submission to his Judgment the Dr. thought himself oblig'd to defend the then Dean, who drew up the Testimonial, and with whom the Bishop had had a Dispute, which at that time had made them Strangers. This Misunderstanding the Dr. did believe was the chief Occasion of his Lordship's Objections, and that therefore he could not in Honour, and Gratitude to his Patron the Dean, join with him in condemning what he had drawn up for his Service: Upon which the Doctor was dismist for that time; but there was no Examination, no Questions in Divinity put to him, and confequently no room for this scandalous Story of his Ignorance. But when the Doctor waited upon the Bishop a second time with Letters recommendatory from the B-p of Oxford, his Lordship receiv'd him with a great deal of Favour: He underwent an Examination publickly for three days with the rest of the Candidates for Orders and when he had receiv'd them, and his Instruments were deliver'd to him, the B-p dismissed the Doctor with this Complement, That he wish'd it had been to the best Living in his Diocese. This Account I have heard confirm'd by the Reverend Mr. Price, Master of the Free-School in St. Mary Axe, who was then Amanuensis to his Lordship, and an Earwitness of what past. The B-p retain'd his good Opinion of the Doctor for some time, and there was a Correspondence between them, which the Doctor valued himself very much upon, till his L-dship thought himself too

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freely dealt with in a Book entituled the Character of a Low Church-man, faid to be wrote by the Doctor, but he never yet own'd it: It was printed without a Name at first; and this last Edition of it with his Picture and Name before it, was printed without his Knowledge or Consent, and in his absence from Town; and therefore I see no Obligations upon me to vindicate Dr. Sacheverell from any Charge, which that Book lays him open to, till I become assured, or know from the Doctor that he wrote it.

One word more, he ow'd no Canonical Obedience to the B—pas his Ordinary; for C—k, to which he was ordain'd, was not under his Jurisdiction, but a Peculiar of the Dean and Chapter of L—; and the Doctor did not offer himself to the B—p to be ordain'd by him, as his B—p or Ordinary; but his Lordship being in that Neighbourhood, he thought it proper and handsom, as well as convenient for him, to receive Ordination from his Hands, whose Learning he has always spoke of with the utmost Veneration.

A Man must have a great deal of Patience to enable him to perform the Work I have undertaken, to rake over such a Dunghil of Filth, to stay so long in a place where nothing is to be found but what is grievous, and offensive; nothing but the Concern I have to clear up the Reputation of the Church in general, and my good Friend Dr. Sacheverell in particular, could encourage, support, and carry me thro so unpleasant a Task.

W. Pray

W. Pray what have you to fay to this other Instance of his Malice, his barbarous Infults upon the Death of King William; bis strange Sentiments of the Revolution, and Mr. Eberal's Account under his own hand, who lives near Bermingham, that the Doctor declar'd King William deserved to be De-Witted, and that be bop'd be should live to see it : This, with some more of his Flights upon King William's Death, the House of Hannover, and bis drinking the Pretender's Health feveral times by the Name of James the Third, is I think, the Substance of the next two, or three Pages, and the Marrow of the Charge contain'd in them.

T. I have the good Fortune to be very often in Company with Dr. Sacheverell, and at times when something of this Nature has been our Topick: He is too much a Gentleman, and a Christian, to be guilty of any thing so directly inconfistent with those Characters. In all my Conversation I could give my Oath, that I don't remember that I have ever heard him fay any thing upon the Death of that King, that deserv'd those hard Epithers, of outragious, barbarous, and infulting; and I believe all that have heard the Doctor speak upon that Subject are of my mind; or else B--- would tell us where, when, and with whom he gave this great Offence. As to his Opinion of the Revolution, the Succession, in the illustrious House of Hannover, and his Zeal against Popery, I have here by me the Original Teltimonial from his College, with their Seal affix'd to ir, which I will read to you, and fave my felf felf the Trouble of vindicating the Doctor

upon this Head any other way. It to man fine

Whereas our Letters Testimonial have " been defir'd by Henry Sacheverell Doctor of " Divinity, and Fellow of St. Mary Magda-" lene College in Oxford, We the President, " and Fellows of the faid College, do hereby " certify all Persons whom it may concern, " that the faid Henry Sacheverell is a Person " of a fober Life, and Conversation, well af-" fected to the present Constitution both in " Church and State, to her Majesty's Person " and Government, and to the Protestant Suc-" cession as by Law establish'd; that he hath " always express'd a laudable Zeal against " Popery, and hath never in his Discourses, " to the best of our knowledge, manifested " any ungrateful Sense of the great Bleffings, " which the Church and State, the Universi-" ties, and particularly the College, of which " he is a Member, reap'd by the late happy "Revolution: In witness whereof we the " faid Prefident, and Fellows have hereunto " fer our Common Seal the 18th day of Fa-" nuary, in the 8th Year of the Reign of our " Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, by the Grace " of God of Great Britain, France, and Ire-" land Queen, Defender of the Faith, Annog; " Dom. 1709.

Now this was ready to be produc'd at his Trial, and intended to help forward his Vindication from the High Crimes and Misdemeaners contain'd in the first Article of his Impeachment. I think I cannot add any thing to it. This is an Account under the Hand and Seal

Seal of those with whom he spent the greatest part of his time in Oxford, and I can answer for him since he came to London, as often as I have had the Happiness of being one of his Companions. This Testimonial also clears him from the Charge of Insolence to his President, and great Turbulency in his College,

which we were just now speaking of.

W. I think it is enough, you take a great deal more Pains than you need to do, and I think, though I am a Whigg, and don't much love the Doctor, this Testimonial ought to have Credit with us all, unless Mr. B—— thad nam'd the Time when, and the Place where he made himself a Criminal in this respect. But here is an ugly Story with Chapter and Verse; this of Mr. Eberal's, in which he declares, that Dr. Sacheverell wish'd King William de Witted. I remember something of this in a Review formerly, pray what is it?

T. What is it? a Lie you may depend upon it if it comes from the Review, or B—t; the former pelter'd the Doctor with this Story, and charg'd him home, even to producing the Names of those Persons who Mr. Eberal says were present when the Doctor said those words. His Friends began to be a little alarm'd at so particular an Account, and put him upon making his Defence; which he did, by printing this Certificate, with the Hands of all those Gentlemen Eberal mention'd, that the whole is a most malicious Falshood, and that they never heard the Doctor say any thing like it. I'll read the Certificate to you for your Satisfaction.

Where-

" Whereas in the Review, No. 144. p. 575. " it is faid, that Mr. Samuel Eberal, at, or " near Bermingham, has declar'd that he heard " Dr. Henry Sacheverell fay of the late King " William, that he deserv'd to be de Witted. and he bop'd he should live to fee it. And " whereas the faid Samuel Eberal has often publickly declar'd in the faid Town of Birmingham, that the faid Words were spoken " in the Presence of the Reverend Mr. Dag-" ger, Rector of the faid Town, Mr. Henry " Porter, Mercer, and Father-in-Law to the " faid Samuel Eberal, and Mr. Isaac Spooner, " Ironmonger: We whose Names are hereun-" to subscrib'd, do testifie and declare, that " we never heard the faid Dr. Henry Sache-" verell use any such Expression, nor utter " any Words tending that way. Witness our " our Hands this 31st Day of March, 1710. " W. Dagget, Hen. Porter, Isaac Spooner. Now this made even de Foe blush, and he

forbore to persecute the Doctor any more with this Story. But B-t will revive it. he is fure of the Truth of it, and must believe it. I know he has told this Story a thousand times, and I believe he may think it true now, it being one of the fad Fates of Liars to tell a Lie till they believe it themselves.

The Story of the Doctor's drinking the Pretender's Health several times, is just as true as this. I have a Letter here from Mr. S. P-r of Oxford, upon whom the whole Story is charg'd, that he never knew the Doctor drink that Health in his Life, as this B-t pretends; and any one that will give himself the

trouble

trouble of enquiring at Oxford or at Cant-ry will find this to be as villanous a Report, and as scandalous a Lie as any in the Book. I obferve when your Faction is at a loss for Scandal, when your whole Magazine is spent upon the Tories, the Pretender is your dernier Refort, you play him at us altogether and think you do our Bufiness effectually. It is my Opinion the Pretender has more hearty Friends among the W-gs and Diffenters of Great B-tain, than in all Europe befides; and his Attempts to land first in S-land, which is fo fully stock'd with them, confirms me in this Notion; I believe he has more Court paid to him now fince some Alterations, than he has vet ever had.

This I think is a fair, clear, and undoubted Testimony of the Dr's Innocence in all that we have been speaking of, In my Opinion it is a through Vindication of him, from that Marrow of his Charge, as you call'd it, con-

tain'd in p. 21, 22, 23.

vacant in the Gift of Sir Cb. H—t, some Body recommended the Dr. to him for the Succession; but my Lady protested against bim, and said, He's a sorry Wretch, be'll go into the Kitchen among the Maids and banter the Tor-

ments of Hell fire before them.

T. That Sir Ch. H-t had a Living in his Gift void, while Dr. Sacheverell was near him is true, and that he refus'd to give it him upon the account you speak of, is a Lie; but false as it is, I know it had obtained much both before and at the Dr's Tryal, which put Mr. Br-ley upon writing to Sir Cb, H-; to know the Truth of it; he received an Anfwer immediately much in the Dr's Favour and Commendation; and declar'd, that nothing but the Dr's Merit, and growing Parts hinder'd him from being presented to that Living the thought it would be a pity to buty to promising a young Gentleman in such a Place. This Letter is now in the Hands of Mr. Br-ley, and did convince even his Enemies, those that wish'd and labour'd to have the Scandal hold good, and true; and besides, when the Dr. made his Journey to his Living, he was very handsomely, and with great Respect entertained at A-ton near B-bam by Sir Ch. and his Lady, which in my Opinion should convince every one that there could not be that Aversion, and abhorrence of the Dr. in that good Family, which this Wretch B---- would perfuade the World there is. With this Letter to justifie the Dr. Sir Ch. was pleas'd to fend the Certificate, I just now now mention'd, to vindicate his Reputation from the Aspersion of Eberal.

What's the Matter with you, Noll, I han't

thrown you into Agitations have I?

W. I don't know, I find strange Motions within, I believe I am in the Agonies of Conversion; for it is not without great Travail and Pains, that a Whig is delivered of his Principles: this Book has made me miscarry, and I perceive thou art an excellent Midwife

to make the best on't.

T. Prithee keep your felf together a little longer, while I finish, and my Life for yours, I fend you home a Tory; here's the fixth Article stares me in the Face; and accuses the Dt. \* of unchristian Imprecations, with a Mixture of Rage and Profaneness. This puts me in mind of a poor Watchman the other Morning, who very elegantly gave us to understand, that it was a dark, cloudy Morning, with a Mixture of Moonshine; I was as much at a loss to reconcile the Watchman's Mixture with common Sense, as I am B\_\_\_\_\_t's. I can no more account for a dark, light Morning, than I can for unchristian Imprecations mixt with Rage and Profanes; all Imprecations are profane, and must have rage in them; So this is just as proper as I bad a good Plumb Pudden to day with a Mixture of Flower and Raisins; well, but not a Word more of the Pudden, the Dr. not only damns

\* P. 26.

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the Dissenters but bids the Devil take them, p. 27. This is barbarous indeed, the Dr. not only damns the Diffenters but double damns them. that is, be wishes them damn'd with a Mixture of Damnation; But where does the Dr. do all this? Why here, p. 26. and p. 27. he does not let us know any other Place, some Body told him so, he thinks, but poor Man he has forgot it, or else he would certainly tell us the initial Letters of his Name, for he sometimes does us that Favour, and it is the Strongest Evidence that he produces. So that here is a long Story without any Mixture of Evidence or Truth, which is Madness; and fince B--is upon his Mixtures, I'll give him a fuitable Motto.

Omne magnum Mendacium, habet Mixturam Dementiæ.

Prithee let him know that, when you fee him next, and defire him to make the best Use of the Advertisement.

W. Hang him a Dog with a Mixture of Hemp, I'le never see him again if I can help it. Here's a Story in the seventh Article, which I think every Body allows to be true, that the Dr. courted a young Lady in St—d-shire, and lest her very fouly, as B——t says, I know abundance of Women who can hardly forgive him, though they love him well too: B——t sets off this very passionately, and naturally, as if he had been reading Argalus,

galas, and Parthenia, or the fift Vol. of the

Atalantis.

T. No, no, you mistake, he himfelf has seen a Woman under a distress of this nature, he has heard her Reproaches for fuch foul dealing, feen her Tears and felt her passionate clingings when he barbaroufly left her after a Courtship of many Years, and Promifes to-

W. Hold, I think you are in your Agitations now, your Passion makes you forget your felf, you fpeak as if B-t had done

all this to a Woman.

T. I fpeak Truth and plainly, which is more than he dares, or can do. I fay William B-t eldest Brother of St. K-nes was formerly Minister of Iver near Colebrook, and S-ab G-n of that place delighted to hear him, and, as he thought, to fee him; upon the Strength of which he became foon acquainted with the young Woman, her Mother, and Grandmother, and promised the Mother upon her Death-Bed, that if she died, he would take care of Sarab: she did die; and the good Man took Sarab to himfelf, brought her to London, courted her for a Wife, gave her fuitable Raiment and Education, took a Companion into the House to teach her Address and Carriage, forc'd her to attend his Sifter, full fore against her Will, to the Conventicle, kifs'd her daily, courted her nightly, and at last turn'd her out of his House, plac'd her in a common Service, cannot indure the Sight of her, but like wicked

wicked Amnon, the Hatred wherewish he hateth ber, is greater than the Love wherewith be-0.378111110

bas loved her.

W. If this be true, the Fellow is fure infatuated, to lay himself so open, and give occasion for such a turn upon him; this is as bad for him as the Story of the Coach: but if you have good Authority for it, it does not excuse the Dr. I hope you don't

pretend that.

T. No, this don't excuse the Dr. but I shall do it presently. The Dr. behav'd himfelf as honourably in this Amour, which, by the by, began twelve or thirteen Years ago, as any Man upon Earth; it commenc'd, and was carry'd on with a mutual Refolution not to marry without the Father's Confent, which by his Civility to the Dr. at that time, they did not despair of obtaining; but in due time the Father shewed them their Mistake, protested against the Match, and declar'd he would not give them a Farthing, living, or dying: Upon this the Dr. was not fo frequent in his Vifits as before, but did all he could to bring the Father to confent, by the Intercession of some neighbouring Gentlemen; and meeting with no Success, the young Lady appeared mad, but not like B-t, INDEED; she hop'd by that bonest Cheat to obtain, what she found the could not any other way; but the Father was still obstinate, the Match broke off, the Lady return'd to her Senses, and the Dr. to his College and Studies. Now this

this is a fair Account of this whole Matter; it was begun, carry'd on, and ended with all the Honour and Fair-dealing that a Man can shew; he stands acquitted now, even by the neighbouring Ladies, who know the Story, and the young Lady her self does not condemn him.

W. No, how should she? the Woman's dead.

T. Only as live as you are, nay, she is lively more than ordinary now, for I hear her Father is just dead, and has left her to difpose of her self, with a few transitory Goods and Chattels, which will tempt any Man to take her, as mad, and as dead as she is: I believe verily the poor young Lady must put it into the publick Papers, as Partridge was forc'd to do, that she is alive and well, and that B——t as well as B——ftaff, gives a falfer Account of cruel and barbarous Murders, than all the Historians of Grubstreet. What I have told you is really Fact, the Woman is in her Senses, and in good Health: the Dr. is under no Cenfure even in that Country, where the Story is known, and therefore this Fellow B-t is a vile Slanderer, he ought to lofe that Tongue which can tell fuch abominable Lyes, and that Hand which can write them.

W. I really believ'd this Woman once as mad as Oliver's Porter, and now as dead as Oliver himself; what can be said to, or for such a Fellow as this, he spreads Stories upon common

Hearfay only, and I am afraid from the com-

monest People too.

T. From this Foul-dealing and Murther. we come to the eighth Article, Great Immodesty: He has heard, he fays, some odd Stories, about a Wench at Woodstock, and y W-r, but he is not fure enough of them to report them: Now the Dr. protests he does not know any Woman in the World, whose Name begins and ends with those Letters; and that in his last Solemn Progress, as B-t calls it, he never call'd at Woodstock, but that's nothing; he was very immodest at a Christning in Southwark; when he ask'd the Good Women, if there was not some body in the Company with Child, if there is not, I forfeit my Breeches; for it is a Proverb in our Country; that when a Parfon christens the Child, if none of the good Women are breeding, be forfeits his Breeches, p. 28. The Dr. does not remember that he ever faid this. neither would he be at all concern'd, if he had faid it; but it feems the Malignity arifes from his faying it at so sacred an Ordmance; over the Font indeed he could not have faid it with Innocence, but over the Ham and cold Foods I think he might. You may here fee what Notions these Sower-headed Saints have of Society and Conversation; they will not allow the Minister to take any Share, or to raise any part of that innocent Mirth which Religion indulges, and which Nature requires. I remember at Oxford, I was invited to Sup-

per at a Diffenter's, upon the Day when his Child was, what they call Christen'd; the good Man in black fat very furlily pious, and gave us an account of Nicodemus, till a Bowl of Punch put a Period to his History. At Supper he eat Bacon and Fowls, and preach'd Regeneration miraculously; every fresh Bit was New Birth, and at the second Course. he took occasion to tell us we must all enter a second time into our Mothers Womb; he took up a whole Fowl, which fell at once into the Dish again, and plentifully bestow'd the Sauce upon the Womens Cloaths; this he faid naturally suggested to him the Fall of Man. and the many Spots our Nature receiv'd by it observing the Women pretty busie with their Handkerchiefs upon this occasion, he very composedly told them, they took more care to clean the outward, than the inward Wo. man; in short, he would hardly suffer any of the Company to eat, or speak but himself; we had no Mirth, but the little his ill-breeding, and unfociable Temper gave us, and being very young Folks, we were forc'd to convince him that there was a time for all things, in a manner which he did not like.

I do not here pretend to justifie, or encourage any indecent Levities in Clergymen, and my more than the Stoical Morosities, and misstim'd Preachments of these Lay Baptists; but only I say, a Minister may be merry, as well as angry, and sin not: He may repeat at Supper, after baptizing a Child, a whimsical

common Country Saying, without lofing Be-

nefit of the Clergy.

esteem'd Gentleman.

Reverend Sir.

Have read that part of the Book you mention'd, and can by no means think it worth your answering, because I am credibly inform'd, the Person that wrote it is a Madman; but however, that part that belongs to me, I here testifie under my Hand, to be an infamous, notorious, impudent Lye.

West minster, Jan. 4. J. WALTER.

This you see, Noll, to what a prodigious heighth of Iniquity and Impudence your Friends can sly, with what Zeal they do the Works of the Devil, they seem as industrious to earn Hell, as good Christians are to avoid it; I protest I am asraid they will sorget Christianity, return to their old Barbarism, worship, as well as work for the Devil; pluck out their Eyes in blind Devotion to him, and offer their Sons and their Daughters, as well as Brethren, in Sacrifice at his Altars.

W. Now you are beginning to rant, mind what you are about, and proceed to the tenth Article.

T. Thou can't not endure Truth: In this tenth Article, the Dr. is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys fay, for he plays on Sundays; That he has gam'd often with an intimate Friend of B-t's upon that day, p. 29. Sure it was not Sir Hes. D- ton C-moult. St. J. Joseph of the P- blue k, or black W---- re, that gave the Information; no, but it was forne intimate Friend of his; if he could really prove that the Dr. ever kept Company with an Intimate of bis, I am fure we should have had a thirteenth Arricle, for keeping most Scandalous Company, a Character, which I am fure most of his Intimate Friends are open to; well, but let us look over this Leaf, and fee where the Dr. and this Intimate Friend of his did it; here is no place mention'd; his Intimate could not tell, or undcubt-M 2

undoubtedly this material part of the Secret would have been imparted to fo near a Friend. Suppose I should give out in Print, That an Intimate Friend of mine found bim in Bed with one of his Parishioner's Wives at Whiston in Northamptonshire, would not he think himself horridly dealt with, if I did not rell the Name of my Intimate Friend, and of his very Intimate Friend, the Woman he lay with? And would not he think all the World Fools, or Madmen; to believe it, and would not he himfelf be both, if he was troubled at it, till fuch Evidence confirmed it. If he does not mend his Manners, recant, and beg Pardon for this Book, I'll get an Intimate Friend, to tell me fuch Stories of his Life and Conversation, as shall make his Eyes fore to read them, and his Ears tingle to hear them.

W. You would not fure accuse him of any

thing that is falle?

Smale Friend of R. T. I would prove all my Stories as he does; I would tell the World, this I had from an Intimate Friend, this from a very near Relation; this I heard at a Coffee-bouse, and this Mr. A-b told me, for he thinks two Letters will condemn a Man, as well as two Witnesses his Book is stuff'd with A.B. C. D. &c. that it looks to me like Euclid; only with this Difference, you certainly find Truth and Demonstration in Euclid but not so much as the Appearance of it in Basic on the bid in bib tid to bushing openin

W. Indeed I must own here's a mighty Abdettooch fence

fence of proper Testimony, and I am afraid Mr. B——— is mistaken, if he thinks his single Credit enough to gain the Assent

and Belief of his Readers.

T. We are come now to Eleventhly, and I am as glad of it, as his Audience, when he comes to it i for he feldom exceeds twelfthly in his Sermon; and they rejoice to find that he is coming to a full Stop; indeed thefe Eleventbly's and Twelfibly's, thefe false Stories, and false English, the Malice and Uncharitableness, the impudent Cant, and folemn Appeals to God to confirmed Lye, put me in mind of the Diffenting Teachers Ancient and Modern, they can do nothing unless they run twelve Divifions, nay fome of them can arrive to fixteentbly and farther; This Fellow, can no more accuse, than he can preach without twelfibly. and he makes very hard shift, to compleat his dozen, the is fadly put to it for his Elevenibly; and it is a discovery of a vast Secret. which we knew nothing of either in City or Country till now, the Dr. like a Knave as he is, When a Gentleman offer'd him a very good Living in Wales, accepted it, though be was one of the Chaplains of St. Mary Overeys in Southwark; why did he do this; favs B---- I remember a learned Head of a College in Cambridge, to the Surprise of his Friends became a Prebendary of Cant-ry; and being ask'd why he would take that Preferment, being fo old, and fo rich, he gravely reply'd, Her Majesty offer'd it me fo kindly, that I could not, in Civility, refuse it. The Dr. could not find any Reason to refuse it, till the B—p of St. A—ph hinted one, That he ought not to take it because he had never learns Welsh: But this Reason sell to the Ground, when the Dr. made it appear, that if he did preach in that Language, his Pari-

Thioners must learn Well too.

This unaccountable Creature writes himself Eldest Brother of St. Katherine, and Rector of Whiston in Northamptonshire; now you must know, there happens to be threescore Miles between the Rector and the Brother, and yet he is very angry with the Dt. for taking a Living at so great a distance from Southwark, one would think by this, that Whiston stood upon Little Tower-Hill, or that Northampton-shire was as near St. Katherine, as it is in the Title Page of his Book: Thou Fool, first east out the Beam that is in thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to east out the Mote that is in thy Brother's Eye.

W. Does not the Law allow the Clergy of

England to hold two Livings?

T. Yes, and the Gospel too, and I defie him to shew where it is forbid; and our greatest Declaimers against Pluralizes, were, and now are themselves, Pluralists; but even the loudest of these, do not condemn the Dr. because, though he has two Preferments, he has but one Cure of Souls in the Eye of the Law.

W. And I believe Mr. B-r's is the same

Cafe, and I hope he is no more to be condemn'd

than your Doctor.

T. Tis true; I would only expose the Folly of the Man, in this Charge; and how stupid he is in making that a Crime, which in its own Nature is not; and urging it so furiously upon the Doctor, when, if there was any Malignity in it, he himself is equally guilty.

W. Come, here is one Article more, and truly I don't well know what he means by it; tun over that, then fumm up your Evidence, and adjourn, for I am wonderfully defirous to come to an Anchor; thou haft tofs'd me up and down strangely, and I am afraid I shall be lost in the Storm, which I am sure you will raise, when you come to summ up, and

enforce what you have faid.

T. Why, I declare I do not know what to make of this same Twelfthly, the Dr. is charg'd in it with Falshoods in Dadrine, and Fall, and that he preach'd an old Sermon before the Magi-Arates of London, who he thinks defero'd a new one, p.31. The two first, he fays, the Honourable House of Commons prov'd against bim, as you may fee in the printed Trial; and that this was not very nicely done you may fee in the printed Trial also, if you look towards the middle of the Book. But I perceive the weight of this twelfth Article lyes chiefly in his preaching an old Sermon before the Magistracy; and Companies of London, who deferved the Honour of a new one. I believe their Worships the Aldermen, especially the ACUTE Judges among among them, had rather I should present them with an old fine Jewel, than with a new one, which fell short in Lustre, and Beauty; I believe the Doctor intended them the best he had, and took some time before he determin'd which of his Discourses he should

present to them.

I fancy B- by a New Sermon means a Sermon with New Dollrine; this of the Do-Stor's was full of Old Dollrine, which has lain in the Scriptures, the Homilies, and Articles of the Church, till it is quite out of date, and perfectly out of their mind and remembrance: this is as unwelcome to their Worships, as the falling of B-k-Stock; or the New M-firy; they don't understand Doctrines, that appear in old Ruffs; give them those that they think landed with the Rev-lution, fuch as are young and gay, fuch as give Profit as well as Pleafure. fuch as will, make them Kings if the Commonalty please, hoist them from Directors of the B...k to Directors of their Sov-ign; thefe are the Sermons that will please their Worships. gain Thanks for their Excellency, and fend G-b-n to notifie the egregious Honour.

W. But pray was not this Sermon of the Doctors a common Hack at Oxford, as B-t

offirms, p. 31?

T. I have indeed heard the Doctor preach upon the same Subject at Oxford some Years before he preach'd at St. Paul's, but two thirds of the Sermon, at least, were new, and suited to the Occasion of the Day on which he preach'd. B—t is a very happy Man if he can appear always New, and has no occasion

to revise his old Ware. I do think the Clergy have the same liberty in their Sermons, as the Queen has by Law in her Fleet, they may build upon the ald Keels, and keep themselves within the Statute. A Merchant is fatisfied with a good Ship, though he can discover some Timber in it that has been us'd before, when he finds it is not Rotten, but Sound and Strong. The Jockey does not throw his Racer to the Dogs after he has run one Heat. The General does not cashier his Soldier afret the first Battle, but intends with Hudibrafs, that he shall live to fight another Day. And I do believe the Clergy have something of this good Husbandry among them, and they are not at all to be blam'd for it.

W. I am satisfied, if you are; pray have you done? I think you have said enough upon this Article, and I hope our Conference is at an end; for he says here, p. 32. that he has done with the Dollor, and I am of the Judges mind, if he has done with his Text, I have done with him. I never was so mistaken in any Cause since I was born, I was consident that the whole was true, and that you could not say any more for your self, than I have been

able to fay for my felf.

T. Tis true, he does fay here, p. 32, that he has done with our High-Priest, meaning the Doctor, but at the end of the Book a Postscript takes him to task again; a word or two about that and so conclude. Here is a Copy of a Letter wrote to the Doctor by a Non-juror, and the Doctor owns that it is N

Copia vera he receiv'd the Original from an Irish Non-juring Dean, one of the worst of those who bear that Character, among whom I do believe there are many very excellent Men. This Dean is peevish, impatient, scurrilous, and always reviling; he has a great share of the worst Wit, the fatyrical, and bestows ir, without distinction, upon all; mad that he has loft his Preferment, and asham'd, though willing to regain it, by taking the Oaths. After very great Services to a Son of his in Magdalen College, he wrote this insolent Letter to Dr. Sacheverell. Such is the Pride of the poor Man, that he calls the Doctor plain Henry Sacheverell, because he directed his to the Reverend Mr. 7-nes, and not to the Reverend Mr. Dean 7-nes. He has a Son a Demy of Magdalen College brought in by the Doctor's Interest, when he was Dean of that House. But the young Gentleman is not at all careful to observe the Laws and Statutes of that Society; he is fo very remifs, that there has been fome Motions made to cut him out of it; the Doctor interpos'd, and defir'd it might not be done immediately, he would fee what he could do towards reclaiming the young Man, and if he met with no Success he would give his Father an account of it, and advise him to take his Son away privately, to avoid the Scandal of being expell'd. This latter the Doctor was forc'd to do: And though he did it in the civilest manner he could, he had this infolent, proud, unibankful return from that

Non-juror.

W. I have feen him, he is a fat (hort Man, he goes in a Lay Habit, with a thort Cloak, and a very diminutive Neckcloth; he looks like a Primitive Quaker, is troubled with bad Lungs, and would be infufferably noisy in Company, if his Bellows would hold to blow about all the malicious, ill-natur'd Ribaldry he is furnish'd with.

T. You have him exactly. I hope now you will allow that the Doctor is not in the Interest of the Non-jurors; that the facobites do not court him, and place their hopes in

his help.

W. No truly, this is pretty good Evidence to the contrary, I shall begin to think, as you faid just now, that they pay their Court

some where else.

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T. You may depend upon it, I am right in that Notion, and I believe you will every day fee fresh Confirmations of it. I have now done, for this other Letter is trifling, and not worth our Notice. As to the Dehr to Mr. Matthews, the Doctor never ow'd Six-pence to one of that Name in his Life; there was a Controversy of this nature between one Powel, a Painter, and the Doctor, but the Debt was paid; the whole Affair forgotten, except the generous part that the Do-Etor acted in it, which was the more remarkable because he was then an undergraduate, and very young.

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Upon the whole then, is not the Doctor to effeem it his greatest Happiness, that when fo many malicious, as well as piercing Eyes are upon him, when the whole Herd of his Enemies are fearthing into his Life past and present: They can find nothing but such Trifles as these to blacken or charge him with? Posterity, if possible, will have a better Opinion of his Charaller than we now have. when they find that his most inveterate Adversuries are forc'd to have recourse to his younger Years, and arraign the Doctor in Divinity, with the common and almost allow'd peccadillo's of the Undergraduate. Tell me the Man that can undergo, (pardon the Expression,) such a day of Judgment, and preferve his Reputation, as he has done. The B-p of St. A-ph had a true sense of this. and very handsomely replied to the Doctor's Patron, who ask'd his Lordship, upon his deferring the Doctor's institution, if be had any thing to object against his Morals: No fure, if any thing of that nature could have been obnetted against Dr. Sacheverell, I should have beard of it at his Tryal. His Lordship knew the Enemy was gone out, who would certainly gather all they could meet with, and report it to the Doctor's disadvantage. The B-p of L- and C- also, when the Do-Etor appeal'd to him at his Tryal upon the subject of his Morals, was pleas'd to declare to many noble Lords, that it was the Do-ctor's particular good Fortune at this time, that he could affure them that his Life and Character

Character at Oxford was had in great Esteem, and never, that he knew of, suffer'd upon

the account of any Immoralities.

But suppose Dr. Sacheverell was really guilty of all that B-t charges him with; of all that your whole Faction can bring against him; how does this affect the Cause? Is not Passive Obedience a Christian Doctrine, hecause the Doctor resisted the Cook of his College, and chaftis'd him with a Shoulder of Mutton, when he was fifteen Years old? Are the Dissenters righteous, because the Doctor is unrighteous? Are the W-gs innocent, because he is not so? Is the last M-ftry nor to be blam'd for the Debts of the N-vy, because the Doctor ow'd Powel the Painter five Pounds? Are the W-gs to be justified for infulting their So—gn, because the Doctor was insolent to the President of bis College? Is her M-y's Unkle to be overlook'd, laid afide and affronted, because the Dr's Unkle was not so bandsomely received by him as be expedded? Are the Dand  $D \longrightarrow of M \longrightarrow$ , the L-d  $S \longrightarrow d$ , the L-d G-n to be excus'd in their Ing—tude and ungenerous Beh—iour to the Q-, because the Dr. became an Enemy to Mrs. Hearst, who brought him up, and made bim what be is?

W. Hold, my Friend, we do not argue so; you make the Doctor wondrously confiderable; all we hope to do by laying open the Sins of his Life, is to make some Abatement in that vast Esteem, which we see the People

have for him.

T. 'Tis false, you do argue as I say; and look farther than you own, your Defign is to depretiate the Doctor's Character, lessen his Reputation, and with that the Caufe; he is in a great measure the happy Instrument under God and the Q-n, that has given us this new Life, struck a damp upon W-g-fm, and laid it in a State of Death. The Eyes of the Nation are upon him, the People love and admire him, and while they do fo, you can have no Hopes; and therefore your whole Endeavours are bent upon finking bis Interest, and bringing the People off from that great Esteem they have of his Merit. If you can bury this in Oblivion, you think it would be a good Step to your own Reviviscence; and I know you will spare no Pains, no Cost, no Villany to effect it; and of this I have sufficient Proof. the Doctor has receiv'd two Letters from Fuller in the Mint, a Man renown'd for his Sin, and Intrigues with Daniel D' Foe, in which he acquaints him of great Preparation made against him, the good B-p of L-don, and other eminent Divines of the Church of England; he tells him, that a Book was ready for the Press, that he himself was hired to transcribe it, a part of which Task he did perform, but it appear'd fo deteftably wicked, fo maliciously false and scandalous, that he refus'd, though he wanted Bread, to go on with it. The poor Man thinks himfelf near his Grave, is very ill, and very penitent; and without any Hopes of Reward, gave

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Satisfaction he could make him, for engaging in it so far as he had done. Some of the Doctor's Friends are of Opinion, that this Book of B—— r's is the Book he mentions; but the Dr. being only concern'd in this, it must be another: This was intended as the Fore-runner of some greater Wickedness. They were to see how the World digested this, before they gave us stronger Meat; but Thanks be to God, that her Maj——y put a stop to it; that by the late Alterations she broke their Measures, and their Hearts too.

W. I will be bold to fay for all this, that you Tories do over-rate the Doctor's Merit; even some of the Clergy speak against him.

T. I know they do, and against the Church too, and therefore are to be look'd upon as the Filth of the Earth, as Salt that has lost its Savour, and fit only to be trampled under foot. I have spent many an hour in getting a Notion of a Whig Clergyman; I could plead a little in favour of a Lay-Whig, Ignorance, Persuasion, Interest, and great Temptation, may prevail upon a Lay-man; but when I fee a Man betraying a Church, that gives him his Bread, into the Hands of those Men that will certainly starve him, when they have got it, is to me the greatest Astonishment in Nature, something that I shall never be able to reconcile; they must furely have a Bribe, that will keep them when the Church is loft, or their own Interest would make

make them honest; or else they must be K—kmen in Disguise, and be resolv'd to sa-crifice the Liturgy, burn the B—ps, throw up the Ceremonies, and fall in with all the Enthusiastick Extravagance of the wildest Famaticism. When the Consciences of these Men are the Subjects of my Meditation, it is a vast Surprize to me, that they do not remind them of Oaths, Covenants, and the most solemn Vows to adhere firmly to the Doctrine of the Church; all which they have shamefully broken, and are persur'd before

God, and Man.

I observe those of the Clergy, that are most furiously bent against the Church upon the Principles of Wb—g—fm, are those that have been rais'd from the meanest Circumstances to a very elevated Condition of Life, who have rose gradually from cleaning a Gown, to wearing one; who began Foot-Boys, and ended Chaplains to their D—kes, loaded with Preferments, and swell'd with Dignities. Poor abject Wretches! hoisted from a Dungbill to a Cathedral, from a Contage to the Altar, and yet have nothing rais'd but their Income; their Spirit continues mean and low as their Parentage; like B—f—ford they are scandalously coverous to please his G—ce, which is double Idolatry.

When I fee these Men Enemies to a Church, that has given them Estates, which they could not have the Impudence to think of in the Houses of their Fathers; I own, I have no Moderation, no Temper, no Patience,

when

when I see them cloathed in Scarlet, who were born to embrace Dunghils, without Merit, without the common necessary Abilities by the pure redundant good Will of Pharaob's Daughter taken from the Mire, and advanc'd to some Eminence and Height, and yet are always plotting against her, ever siding with her Enemies, and doing contrary to her Inclination, her Will, her earnest Desire, when it is their Duty to comply with it: I can justifie some Resentment, and I have leave to expose them to the World; Shame, and Confusion of Face it may be will work upon them, when nothing elfe will. Good God! will they wound the Breaft that gives them Milk? and bite off the Pap that reaches out Nourishment to them? Will they destroy a Church that feeds them; and pull down the Altar by which they live?

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of God, and the Church, knowingly, defignedly, and with premeditation: All your Cant of tender Consciences, improper Time, Forbearance, Comprehension, and Toleration, is Chaff, and Froth; it is a poor thin Cobweb, and will not hide this Body of Sin I am speaking of.

W. For God's fake, what do you mean by all this Heat and Passion! Thou art as hot as a Glass-house; I am really Roasted with stan-

ding so near you.

T. If you remember, I promised you that I would Roaft you; and if I had time I would be seven times botter than I am; but I cannot at present proceed to the other Part of this Book, in which he describes the High-Church-men in general; neither do I think my felf oblig'd to it, having at this time undertaken to stand in Defence of Dr. Sacheverell's Cause only; which, in a great meafure is the Cause of the Church. What he fays in the remainder of this Book, is an infamous Satyr upon the Discipline, the Ceremonies, and the Liturgy of the Church of England, as by Law establish'd. It shews him an impudent Apostate from the Communion of it; a schismatical Disturber of its peace, and one of the vilest of those false Bretbren the Church has reason to complain of, and arm against.

I shall therefore leave him to the Chastizement of our Convocation, to whose Consideration and Correction too, Her Majesty has earnestly recommended fuch Men, and fuch Books; we promise our selves from Her Ma-

jesty's

Affurances given to that Synod, of all fitting Encouragement from Her Royal Self, that they will fit and Transact those Affairs which the present State of the Church make it absolutely necessary for them to do; and then this Bit, little as he is, and others, great as they are, will find that we have some Power, some Discipline, lest in the Church still, and that there are Men amongst us who have Courage to put it in, Execution, deliver over to Satan the Apostate, the Heretick, the Schifmatick, and cut off all those that trouble us, Gal. v. 12.

W. I believe I shall never fee any thing of

that as long as live.

T. And if you don't pray, and wish to fee it, it is no matter whether you live or no, and so Adieu.

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